INSURANCE.
We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1565.

VOL. XVI NO. 316-- BOMBAY FRIDAY DECEMBER 28 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
29 Dec.	Kaisar-i-Hind.	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£96
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st May 11th Apr.	Dumana * .. Domala * ..	8427 8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departu e.
Hiyeizan Maru ..	20th Dec.	30th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru ..	23rd "	8th Jan.
Heijin Maru ..	30th "	10th "
Shinsei Maru ..	30th "	13th "
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	23rd "
Shingo Maru ..	14th "	27th "
Shunko Maru ..	23rd "	6th Feb,

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About		
1929.		
4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
*6th "	Sydney Maru.	Straits & Japan.
*8th "	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
28th Dec.	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
29th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka& Cutch Mandvi.
31st "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
1929		
2nd Jan.	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
2nd "	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
9th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Fuku Maru ..	6750	18 Dec.	29 Dec.
*Tomiura Maru	3821	2 Jan.	6 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9
*Muroran Maru..	5374	1 Jan.	13 "
*Yesaki Maru ..	4272	9 "	23 "
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 "
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 "	27 "
*Yamagata Maru	3807	19 "	31 "
Hakusan Maru..	10490	....	@6 Feb,
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru ..	10000	10 Jan.	27 Jan.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 "	10 Feb,
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	30 Jan.
Korea Maru ..	20000	6 Feb.	13 Feb.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

BANKING

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

A Sure Cure
FOR
Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.
TheAtank Nigrah Pills
Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)
For particulars write to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charai Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	" 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	" 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among
INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve.
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

INSURANCE

Industrial and Prudential
ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
BONUSES DECLARED
Rs. 75 on Whole Life Policies
Rs. 62-8 on Endowment Policies
for the Quinquennium.
DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.
For Full Particulars Apply to:—
AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.
JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.
PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.
INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,
Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES
Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES
No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.
Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.
For full particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd
25 % of the the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2¼ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. K. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Mazagon, BOMBAY. 10

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper .....Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Ambitious MEN and WOMEN, who wish to obtain graduate and doctorate degrees at home.—Apply with full particulars. Dr. H. P. GUPTA, P. O. Box 2032, Bombay.
A R1355

WANTED—AGENTS to sell our Ivory Articles and KASHMIR EMBROIDERED silk sahris in Bombay Presidency. Terms liberal. NEYYAR BROTHERS, Amritsar.
A R1350

WANTED To know that the Civil Engineering School Lucknow (Managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society Registered under Act XXI of 1860) trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. For full particulars and prospectus apply to the Principal.
A. 31492.

WANTED—PROBATIONER NURSES for the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Rd., Bombay; the Hospital is recognised for teaching the full B. P. N. A. course in the Medical & Surgical Nursing. Allowances for pocket expenses given. Apply to the RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER for further particulars.
A 31560

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—BLOCKS and DOUBLE ROOMS for immediate occupation in Morarji Gokuldas Buildings, Sandhurst Road, for particulars apply or see between 8 and 10 a.m. Mr. PARMANAND, Guest House, China Bag, Girgaum Back Road.
C 1354

READY TO LET on reasonable rents for High Class Hindu families only at Lamington Road near Imperial Cinema, close to tramway, Railway, and Bus Stations in buildings known as HANUMAN TERRACES convenient blocks, rooms, shops, garrages, fitted with Electric lights and sufficient convenience of waterpipes. Apply on premises between hours 9 and 10-30 a.m. to V. P. TOPRANI, constituted attorney of Mulji Lakhmidas, receiver in High Court suit No. 1271 of 1926.
1343

LOST AND FOUND

REWARD of Rs. 3 will be given to one returning the Book "Cooperative Marketing" Lost on Tues-day, to the Station Master Dadar, B. B. & C. I. Rly.
PB R1353

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE UNDERTAKE the work of Oil as well as Water Painting, Electric fittings, Polishing and repairing, etc., to the best satisfaction. Apply to:—THE ROYAL TRADING CO., P. B. 3537, Bombay 4.
T 31573

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED.

WANTED for the Aero Club of India and Burma, Ltd., an ORGANISING SECRETARY, with the following qualifications:—

(a) He must have been a qualified Pilot, preferably still in flying practice.
(b) With a knowledge of modern aircraft.
(c) Preferably he has served in India.
(d) He must be between the ages of 25 and 40 years.
(e) Preferably a bachelor.
(f) He must have experience of office routine and accounts.
(g) He must be capable of organising and co-ordinating the Flying Clubs in India.

2. Applicants must state their qualifications under each of the above heads, and give details of education and of position held to date with references.

3. The following terms are offered:—
(a) Agreement for one year, renewable on mutual consent between himself and the Aero Club of India and Burma, Ltd.
(b) The Agreement may be terminated by 3 months' notice on either side.
(c) Salary of Rs. 1,200 per month and Conveyance Allowance of Rs. 100 per month to cover car expenses in Delhi, rickshaw expenses in Simla and Local conveyance while halting on tour. Travelling Allowance, etc., according to the Fundamental and Supplementary Rules as laid down by Government.
(d) If he is selected in England, he will receive a 1st class "B" P. and O. passage to India and a similar return passage at the termination of his agreement.
(e) Free medical attendance in India.
(f) His headquarters will be at Delhi and Simla.

Residents in India should send in the application on or before February 1st, 1929, to the ACTING SECRETARY, Aero Club of India and Burma, Ltd., New Delhi.
31572

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we propose to destroy papers and proceedings more than Ten years old. Clients desirous of having their papers are requested to take them away before the 15th of January, 1929.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1928.
PAYNE & CO.,
Solicitors, Bombay.
31572

ORIENTAL MACHINERY SUPPLY AGENCY, LTD.

Sole Agents for:—
Tablet and Pill Making Machines.
Grinding Mills (Wet and Dry Substances).
Mg. Agents:—
M. N. GHOSE & CO.,
20,1, Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
31557

ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.

Our Establishment will be CLOSED on the 29th and 31st instant, on account of Annual Stock-Taking. Our Zander Orthopaedic and Medico-Electric Institute will remain OPEN as usual.
N. POWELL & CO.,
Bombay 4.
31565

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Calcutta, the 28th November 1928.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd January, 1929, to WEDNESDAY, the 16th January, 1929, both days inclusive.

N. M. MURRAY,
O. A. SMITH,
Managing Governors.
31500

WONDERFUL ANSWERS to all queries regarding your future. Send your queries with birth time or time of writing the letter and we send you most accurate, striking and wonderful answers. For SIX queries Rs. 3, only. Janma Patrika Office, P. O. CHODAVARAM, Dt., Vizagapatam (S. India).

For Gentlemen only

Simply drop a card and I will at once send you my magical Piles Balm freely beforehand relying upon your honesty. Accute or Chronic, Bleeding or Blind Piles will be completely cured within ten days only. No pain, no diet regulation during treatment. External use only. Remit the cost Rs. 5 only after complete cure.

Apply:—
V. BRAHMANNA SASTRY,
P. O. Chodavaram,
Dt. Vizagapatam.
(Advt.)

COTTON MARKET

Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations
TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase **PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.**

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge..	30

4 **BUREAU REPORTS** till 8-11-28 and **GINNING REPORT** were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place **WHOLE LIFE HISTORY** is predicted by examining **PALM.**

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.
PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

FREE! FREE!!
A DIARY FOR 1929
A beautiful Diary of 372 pages for four annas postage Stamps.
Please book your order in advance to avoid disappointment, to
MAHADEVA NARAYANJI KESAVJI
177, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

FREE
THE INDIAN REVIEW

SPECIAL DECEMBER NUMBER
CONTENTS

THE COMING ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND
By Sir Valentine Chirol.
MERCANTILE MARINE
By The Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji.
DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA
By Mr. Graham Pole.
ORGANIC AND INORGANIC STATES
By Mr. Syed Shafaat Husain, B.A.
MEDITATION
By Dr. Juliette Veillier.
INDIA AND THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY
By Mr. C. F. Andrews.
INDIAN EXPERIENCE ABROAD
By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
AKBAR'S HINDU OFFICERS
By Prof. Kamal Krishna Bose, M.A.
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON
By Prof. P. G. Abraham, B.A., (Oxon).
PHILOSOPHY OF INDIAN EDUCATION
By Prof. Vaswani.
THE SIX SYSTEMS OF PHILOSOPHY
By Mr. S. Suryanarayana Sastri, M.A
WORLD YOUTH PEACE CONGRESS
By Mr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, M.A.
THE AWAKENING OF THE SOUL
By Mumtaz Jahan Begum.
OUR COUNTRYMEN IN KENYA
By Mr. R. J. Udani.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders.
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
WORLD OF BOOKS
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS

These and other articles, notes and pictures, make this number particularly attractive. Another feature of this issue is the special attention paid to Books and Book reviews.

This number will be given free to the new subscribers of the "Review" who remit Rs. Five (if by cheque Rs. 5/4) and enrol themseves as subscribers for the new year. Please note that a large number of books on Politics, Education, Religion and Industry, Biographies and speeches and writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given away as Special concession rates to subscribers of the Indian Review. Book your order at once and ask also for our illustrated Catalogue of books.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

The next number or the New Year Number will also be the Congress Number and will contain portraits, addresses and proceedings of the Congress, the Liberal Federation and the various other gatherings of the season.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., Publishers,
MADRAS.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured **Without Knife**, by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Ask for **Cocoanut Brand** only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—**"Ulcer" Kandi.**

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street : : BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.
Established 1911.

Subscribed Capital..	Rs.3,36,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..	Rs.1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund ..	Rs.1,00,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
LOCAL BRANCHES:—
Mandvi, Zaveri Bazar, Share Bazar and Abdul Rehman Street.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia, Lyallpur, Kasur, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Asansol, Hyderabad (Dn.) Secunderabad, Chandausi, Hapur, Ahmedabad and Jamnagar.
London Agents:—
MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED.
Agents in America:—
THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. of New York.
Agents in Germany:—
THE DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
S. N. POOHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT 9-30 p.m.

Change of Programme.

ANNA PAVLOVA

50 and full company of Artists **50**

To-Night's Programme includes

ORIENTAL IMPRESSIONS

(1) A HINDU WEDDING
(2) RADHA & KRISHNA

Unreserved Seats at Rs. 7/-, Rs. 5/12 Rs. 4/8 and Gallery Rs. 2/4.

Under the distinguished patronage of

MADAME ANNA PAVLOVA

AN INDIAN DANCE RECITAL
BY
"MENAKA" (Leila Sokhey)
AND
Monsieur H. ALGERANOFF.
by kind permission of Mme. Anna Pavlova
AT THE
EXCELSIOR THEATRE

On SUNDAY the 30th December at 10 P. M.

As a token of reverence to the world's greatest dancer who has rendered great service to Indian dancing by her Indian ballets and has oft expressed her keen desire to see enlightened Indian men and women taking up the task of reviving the ancient art of the dance in India, "Menaka" has arranged a dance recital consisting of new Indian themes.

The programme will include:
"USHA NRITYA"
Dance of the Dawn.
"PANGHAT NRITYA"
Dance at the Jamuna.
"BHAKTI-BHAVA NRITYA"
Dance Devotional
"ABHIANAYA NRITYA"
Dance Plastique.
"NAGA-KANYA NRITYA"
Dance of the Naga Princess.
and Indian instrumental and vocal music.

Mme. Anna Pavlova has kindly consented to be present on the occasion.

Popular Prices.

Booking at Messrs. S. Rose and Co., Ltd.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE FORTUNE HUNTER
Featuring
SYD CHAPLIN
AND
HELENE COSTELLO
The story of a Happy-Go-Lucky Rover, who causes a pandemonium when he vows to wed the richest girl and chooses the poorest.

MADAN THEATRES LD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S
SACRIFICE
which has in the words of The Indian Cinema Committee's report "BLAZED THE TRAIL OF THE INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY."
TOGETHER WITH
AMBROSE BARKER
AND
PAGGY WYNNE
In Song Impression.
Special Note: The above artists will only appear at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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Use ZANDU'S
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in Preventing Intestinal Fermentation Developing Digestive Powers and Promoting Health and Strength is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
General Debility
Nervous Debility
Never fail to use it in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATIT
Makardhwaj
Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.

(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)

(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
Have it from To-day
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet

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Sayani Road, BOMBAY, 14

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Kalbadevi :: :: BOMBAY, 2.

ATTENTION!

The CONTINENTAL ADVERTISING CO., LAHORE, have pleasure in announcing the public that their manager, while on tour, will be in Bombay from December 19th to December 31st 1928. During this time he will stay at GREAT PUNJAB HOTEL, Jer Mahal Dhobi Talao, Bombay. Businessmen, interested in Punjab and Delhi Provinces should either please call or write at the above address. All advice free and without obligation.

JWARAKESHARI
FEVER CURE
Re. 1/- Per Phial.
DACCA AYURVEDIA PHARMACY LTD, DACCA

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

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Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

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Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF

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NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec. 26.

January	20.18 plus .01
March	20.22 —.04
May	20.22 —.03
July	19.92 —.04
October	19.54
Middling Spot	20.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 26.

January	19.56 —.01
March	19.63 —.01
Middling Spot	19.37 plus .10

NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 26.

New York 11 a.m.—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
January	20.25
March	20.31
May	20.31
New York Noon Call—	
January	20.23
March	20.28
May	20.28

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 26.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	94000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	18000
Day's Exports to the Continent	25000

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 26.

T T Brussels on London	34.87
T T Berne on London	25.17
T T Paris on London	123.99

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 26.

Demand Bills	484.75

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

F. P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 26-12-28	6784000	6070000
,, Yesterday do	94000	53000
Exports to date do	4615000	3840000
Stock at Ports 21-12-28	2327000	2586000
,, Interior Towns do.	1232000	1311000
,, Liverpool 21-12-28	834000	851000
Visible Supply 21-12-28	5804000	6082000
Quantity in Sight do.	10656000	9966000

PRIVATE CABLES.

December 24th, January 20.20 (2-55 p.m.) Lowest 20.05 (at the opening).

December 26th, January Highest 20.28 (10 20 a.m.); Lowest 20.14 (12-14 p.m.).

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents:—

Though hedging small South continues ready seller. Considering moderate trades buying only support, market acted well. World's spinners' takings to-date (24th December) now ahead last season.

Reuter—New York, December 26th:—

Market was dull and featureless. Traders are adopting a waiting attitude.

Hornby Hemelryk:—New York cables heavy tenders depressing market.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market under influence of end of year liquidation, but no weakness apparent; think prices safe."

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

	New ready Red leafy	New ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	295	.....
,, Fine	285	.....
Bengal FG.	280	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	285	.....
Sindh-Punjab FG.	280	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	325	315
Nagpur Fine	325	320
Yeotmal Fine	320	310
Arvi Fine	320	301
Amroti	315	305
Khamgaon-Aokla Fine	310	290
Mulkapur Fine	305	290
Khandesh Fine	.....	265
Muthia Fine	.....	.....
Muthia FG.	.....	.....
Nanded/Purna FG. ...S.		.....
Purna FG. GS.	.....	.....
Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS.	.....	.....
Indore/Ujjain Fine	.....	.....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	.....	.....
Surat Fine	.....	Old
Broach Fine	.....	.....
Broach FG.	.....	.....
Western MG.	.....	315
Cambodia	.....	365
Miraj/Sangli	.....	355
Compta Good	.....	355
Jinja	.....	535

Soviet Russia

An account of the impressions gained during his visit by

Jawaharlal Nehru

with several illustrations

Price Rs. 3/-

Allahabad Law Journal Press,
ALLAHABAD.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombal, Dec. 27.

The local forward market opened today after X'mas holidays with a quiet undertone. The business in contracts has narrowed considerably and the condition continues dull. There is nothing in the situation at the moment attractive and operators prefer awaiting further developments. Broach A./M. opened at Rs. 359/4 and improved As. 8 per candy. At this level there was scattered selling and prices declined to Rs. 357/12. Liverpool market is due to open one hour late and rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	358	0	0
Oomra D./J.	316	4	0
Oomra March	321	0	0
Bengal D./J.	273	8	0
Bengal March	280	0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

The forward market ruled rather steady with improved buying. Liverpool was reported 5 points lower and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	358/8
Oomra D/J.	318/8
Oomra Mar.	322
Bengal D/J.	272/8
Bengal Mar.	278/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

March	240.30
June .4	236.80—0.30

READY, COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

200 Ralli Bros. Dhulia 260
100 Do. Nagar 289
100 Currumbhai Mill Mahu 288
100 Do. Parbhani 310
100 G K Kesha Karanja 319/2
100 Do. Khamgaon 310
100 Bombay and Co. Sindi 338
100 Forbes and Co. Sindurni 297
100 Rathi and Co. Shegaon 308
100 Arjan Khimjee Khandesh 286
100 Ushman Suleman Berar 303
100 Finlay Mill Chalisgaon 268
100 Don Mill Malkapur 303
100 Nisso and Neemuch 307

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Bengal 274 D/J.
Bengal 280 March
Broach 358 A/M.
Oomra 317 D/J.
Oomra 321 March

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	287	282	274	267
Sind	289	284	276	269
Punjab	284	279	271	267
Oomra No. 3	330	325	319	309
C P No. 1	348	343	337	327
C P No. 2	330	334	328	381
Khandesh			304	294

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

In full-pressed Bales.	22-12-28	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	3,652	67,901	76,757
Central India	1,491	29,841	39,108
Barsi and Nagar	339	40,280	59,940
Hyderabad-Gaorani		12,107	20,605
Berar	3,523	218,183	209,,
Central Provinces	2,,847	101,071	74,445
Total Oomras	11,852	469,383	479,966
Dholera	298	12,250	23,055
N.-W. Provinces	50	47,844	56,165
Rajputana	204	11,1/9	5,433
Sind-Punjab	500	11,510	41,502
Broach		3,102	2,567
Coompta & Dharwar		6,814	2,844
Westerns-Northerns	52	5,732	2,945
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		2,861	6,525
Persian		389	2,877
American		1,485	18,590
Egyptian & African		14,573	8,172
Comilla, Burma & others	sorts	10	4
Total	12,956	581,387	650,270

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 20th Dec. 22-12-28	This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,894	228,092	141,672
Japan & China	6,700	340,008	123,853
Coast Ports		5,997	7,388
Up-country by Rail		37,596	28,159
Afloat in harbour for Europe,			
China & Japan		61,257	23,553
Total	9,594	672,950	324,625

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,164
Linseed	3,628
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	293
Groundnuts	47,635
Poppyseed	178
Groundnuts	47,625
Castorseed	1,506
Rice	3,296
Myrabollams	4,574
Cottonseed	10,389
Joowar	687
Maide	295
Bajree	5,973
Coal	406 tons.

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

SILVER.

London Ready 20/7
London Forward 20/8
America Cent 57/12
China Opening 2/7/8, Closing 2/7/8
Ready 59/10
Magsor Opening 59/12, Highest 59/12, Lowest 59/9, 6 p.m. 59/10
Poush Opening 60/1, Highest 60/1, Lowest 59/14, 6 p.m. 59/15.
Tijimundi /12/
Magh Opening 60/2, Highest 60/2, Lowest 60/, 6 p.m.
Tijmundi 1/2

GOLD.

Ready 21/4/6
Magsor 21/4/6
Poush 21/4/9
National City 21/7/6
N. Monordass 21/6/9
N. Motilal 21/4/6

Tone of Silver.—Quiet and steady. India bought. China stopped selling. Market has a steady undertone.

—:o:—

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11-32 Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B.C.T.T. 275.
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4
Banks Buying T T 273 1/2.
Banks Buying 3 months 268.1/2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 126.
Banks Buying 60 days 123.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137 1/2.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 176
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85-1/2 22nd inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7-1/2 27th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 11/16 22nd inst.
London/Paris 124 22nd inst.
London/Belgium 34.870 22nd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.16 22nd inst.
London/Italy 92.70 22nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11-1/2 22nd inst £4-4.11-1/2 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 26 7/16 22nd inst. 26 3/16 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 26-1/2 22nd inst 26 5/16 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 57 5/16 22nd inst. 57 7/16 21st inst.
London Discount 3 mos 4 7/16 per cent 22nd inst. 4 7/16 per cent 21st inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 4-1/2 per cent 22nd inst. 4-1/2 per cent 21st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 p.c. 3 mos 5 p.c. 6 mos 5-1/4 p.c. 12 mos 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—In Demand.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 28.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72 8/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 92-6.
4 p.c. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84/6
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/11.
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/1
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 103/13/6.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/10.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81/12.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81/12.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates 4th January sett:—
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/8/6 1945/55 Rs. 103/13.
Tone of Market:—Inactive.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 27.

Dugrun, Olser, Oslo.
Masula, Home, London.
Mundra, Watson, Karachi.
Hatrana, Kingcome, Calcutta.
Jehangir, Jeckson, Jeddah.
Chalsla, Betangh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 28.

Sumatra, Lavaguino, Genoa.
Clan Lindsay, Gills, Calicut.
Varsova, Power, Busreh.

LOADING.

Dec. 27.

Steamer Sturmfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Karva for Durban.
Steamer British Soldier for Abadan.
Steamer Risaldar for Calcutta.
Steamer Baroda for Busreh.
Steamer Varela for Busreh.
Steamer Surada for Calcutta.
Steamer Sydney Maru for Kobe.

S.S. "Dugrun":—The G. T. Coy.'s steamer "Dugrun", arrived in harbour yesterday from Oslo, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Masula":—The M. M. Coy.'s steamer "Masula," arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Mundra":—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Mundra", arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Sumatra":—The M. Italiana steamer "Sumatra" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT

S.S. "Rajputana":—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer "Rajputana," is expected to arrive here to-day from Loidon at about (6 a.m.), with the outward mails of the 13th instant, a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 27.

S.S. Garluta, Agents, M. M. & Co., from Rangoon:—7,788 bags rice, 1,046 pieces teak square, 571 pieces teak posts, 44 pieces teak beams, 3,166 pieces teak planks, 36,092 bdles teak scantlings, 47,454 pieces teak scantlings, 962 bales teak boards, 300 bars pig lead, 60 pieces block pin, 8 c|s cigars, 22 c. p. goods, 47 bdles empty gunnies.

From Tuticorin:—43 bdles gunnies (old), 72 bags cardamoms, 21 bags tea, 95 bags tea dust, 18 bags tea pecco.

From Calicut:—244 bags coconut, 150 b|s cotton, c|s roofing tiles, 34 bdles empty gunnies.

From Tellichery;—1,007 bags cocoanut, 5 bags black pepper, 5 bags old gunnies.

From Colombo:—1 c|s auto parts, 1 c|s agri implements.

From Moulmein.—888 bags rice, 425 pieces teak squares, 1,456 pieces teak posts, 62,526 pieces scantlings, 5520 bdles scantlings, 1,211 pieces planks, 4,260 pieces short teak smooth stuff, 37,444 pieces teak scantlings, 6,708 bdles teak scantlings.

S.S. Aungban, Agents, Burmah Shell from Rangoon:—10,44,899 galls bulk kerosine, 641 casks lubricating oil, 400 casks kerosine oil, 1,941 casts candles, 416 bags paraffine wax.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 27.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—6 bales lamb skin, Cox & King's Shipping Agency; 13 bales goat skin, M. Ladak; 25 bales cow hides, Pirmahomed Hossen; 5 bales goat skin, Omer Rehaman; 12 bales jackal and fox skin, D. Abram & Sons; 13 cases bristles, 12 cases bristles, 6 cases cotton prints, 7 pkgs woollen carpets, Cox & King's Shipping Agency; 6 bales woollen carpets, H. Azizullahoff; 133 bags ground nut, K. Mushawbhai.

For Marseilles:—334 bags ground nut, Volkart Bros.

For New York:—5 bales Indian cotton, M. & M. Co.

S.S. Mandra for Hull:—100 bales hemp, Meyer Nissim; 7,000 cwt. cotton seed, 44,000 cwt. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.; 4,000 cwt. cotton seed, 37,520 cwt. ground nut, M. M. & Co.

For Antwerp:—1,750 tons manganese ore, 250 tons second grade ore, James Finlay & Co.; 42 cwt. gum, N. Mulji & Co.; 7,700 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, 2,200 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, J. Parmanand & Co; 100 bales hemp, Meyer Nissim.

OILS AND CAKES.

(Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.) Exgodown Bombay.

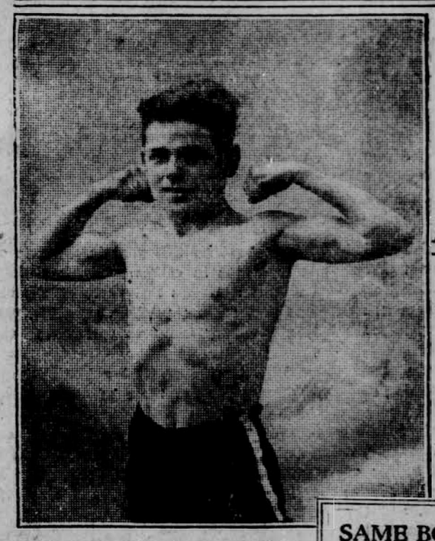
Bombay, Dec. 27.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 610/ per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530/ per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 147/ per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 55/ per ton.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

3 Months Discounts 4-7/16 p. c.
6 Months Discounts 4 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5-1/2 per cent.
One Month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three Months 5-1/4 per cent.
Six Months 5-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.



How VIROL builds FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL, TO-DAY Age 18

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909. Age 6½ months: weight 6½ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910. Age 1 year 7 months: weight 31½ lbs.
AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL
THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

Sore Throat?

Attend to that Sore Throat at once—with Formamint. One or two of these palatable and very refreshing tablets taken every hour will effectively cure the Sore Throat and at the same time prevent infectious diseases, such as Influenza, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc.

Buy a bottle to-day

At all Chemists **FORMAMINT** At all Stores

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of Imitators.

Your health requires THE BEST

Insist always on being supplied with genuine

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.

The perfect and most valuable Remedy for Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

Thomas Wilkinson

INDIA'S EXPORT TRADE IN COTTON PIECE-GOODS

How and where to develop it

RECOMMENDATIONS OF TRADE MISSION

The Trade Mission, which visited various countries this year in order to find out means for stimulating India's export trade in cotton goods, has issued its report, in which it is pointed out that Indian exporters fall short of the standard set by their competitors as regards finish, folding, packing, sampling, variety of designs etc., and it pleads for taking necessary measures to remove these deficiencies.

The report says that the markets which offer the greatest potentialities for developing India's export trade in cotton piece-goods are those of the Levant and south Africa.

Among the principal recommendations of the Mission are:—(1) the establishment of a combined bleaching, dying and printing plant in Bombay, (2) the setting up of a powerful selling organisation with headquarters in Bombay and branch office in Baghdad, Alexandra, Mombasa and Durban, and offices for selling agents in other ports, and (3) theappointment of Trade Commissioners for India at Alexandria, Mombasa and Durban.

The report of the Trade Mission appointed by the Government of India in accordance with the recommendation of the Indian Textile Tariff Board has now been issued. The Mission was instructed to visit certain countries in the Near East and Africa to make a survey of their potentialities as markets for Indian cotton goods and to make recommendations for the encouragement of the export of cotton manufactures from India, including the appoint of Indian Trade Commissioners were desirable. The Mission consisted of Mr. D. B. Meek and Mr. T. Maloney, Secretary of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association as members with Mr. Jivandas P. Dutia as Commercial Adviser. They assembled in Bombay in January of this year and visited in turn Persia Iraq, Syria, Egypt, the Sudan, Aden, Kenya, Zanzibar, Tanganyika, Portguese East Africa. Urganda and South Africa In their report the Mission gave a summary of the conditions in each of the trade countries and territories visited, and sum up their conclusions as follows:—

COUNTRIES IN ORDER OF MAGNITUDE.

When we consider these countries as general purchasing markets, taken in order of magnitude the more important are placed as follows:—(1) India, £196 millions; (2) South Africa, £74 millions; (3) Egypt, £50 millions; (4) Turkey, £21 millions; (5) Persia, £14 millions; (6) Syria, £11 millions; (7) Kenya and Uganda, £8 millions, etc. Similarly if we place the countries in order according to the annual value of the goods purchased from India they arrange themselves thus:—

	£ (Millions)
South Africa	2.4
Persia	2.4
Egypt	1.7
Iraq	1.4
Aden	1.3
Soudan	0.8
Kenya and Uganda	0.7
Tanganyika	0.5

From the point of view of travelling facilities the area may be divided into the following natural groups of countries:—

Group A: Persia and Iraq.

Group B: Syria, Turkey and Egypt.

Group C: Aden, Soudan and other countries bordering on the Red Sea.

Group D: Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Group E: Portuguese East Africa Union of South Africa and the interior area served from these two countries.

Groups A and B are closely allied in many respects and can be taken together. Groups A and B buy from India annually to the extent of 5.8 million pounds sterling, without taking into consideration Turkey for which figures are not available. For the other groups the corresponding figures are:—Group C 2.0 millions; Group D, 1.6 millions; and Group E. 3.3 millions. So far as the existing trade from India is concerned there is no doubt therefore as to the importance of Groups A and B considered as one. If we examine the total trade in both directions between India and the various groups the values obtained are:—

	million pounds sterling
Group (A+B)	8.5
Group C	2.3
Group D	2.9
Group E	13.5

Again Group (A+B) is by far the most important from the point of view of general trade because the figures for Group E contain over 6 million pounds sterling in gold. The conclusion at which we arrived from an analysis of the figures in the table is that Group (A+B) is by far the most important field for India, with Group E second and Group D third.

COTTON GOODS MARKETS.

The figures of much more importance and interest to India are those which give the values in sterling of the imported cotton goods consumed in the various countries. Turkey and Egypt are well ahead, followed by Persia and South Africa in a second group and the amounts taken by all the others are much smaller. Analysing into the same groups as we adopted in Section I, we obtain these results:—

	million pounds sterling
Group (A+B)	23.2
Group C	1.1
Group D	2.2
Group E	4.3

So far as the cotton textile trade is concerned therefore this analysis brings out the special importance of Groups (A+B) and the considerable magnitude of Group E. These figures lead to similar results and we can only conclude again that Groups (A+B) and E are the two most important from the point of view of total imports of cotton goods.

The value of the importations of cotton piecegoods into Turkey corresponds closely to the value of the imports into Egypt, and, as the character of the goods consumed is similar, it may be assumed that the yardage also corresponds closely to that of Egypt, for the purpose of forming an estimate of the approximate yardage consumed. Turkey's annual consumption has been placed at 250,000,000 yards. An estimate of 150,000,000 yards has been made in the case of South Africa. Including these figures the annual consumption of imported cotton piecegoods in the countries visited by the Mission works out at about 1,110 million yards. India's share of the trade is just over 110 million yards or about 10 per cent., varying between 42 per cent. in the case of Persia to less than 1 per cent. in the cases of Turkey, Egypt and South Africa which, it may be noted, are the largest consumers of piecegoods amongst the countries included in the Mission's itinerary. The figures of 1,110 million yards of piecegoods imported into all these countries make an interesting comparison with the figures for India and at once set off the great importance of the Indian home market in which the annual consumption of mill manufactured piecegoods is at present 3,800 million yards, of which 1,800 million yards are imported from other countries.

TOTAL IMPORTATIONS OF INDIA.

Leaving out Turkey, Portuguese East Africa and South Africa, for which the import figures are not available the total quantity of grey goods imported into the countries under review is in the region of 225 million yards per year. India's share in this trade amounted to a little over 28 million yards, or 12 per cent. In bleached goods the total annual quantity imported into the countries for which figures were available was 126 million yards of which India sent 1.2 million yards or about 1 per cent. only. Importations of bleached goods into India in 1926-27 were 566 million yards. Excluding South Africa, Portuguese East Africa and Turkey the total imports of coloured goods, i.e., a combination of the three classes—printed dyed in the piece and dyed in the yarn, in the countries under review amounted to approximately 357 million yards per annum of which India supplied 73 million yards or just over 20 per cent. India's exports of prints are negligible. Had it been possible to separate the imports of coloured goods into the three abovementioned classes the result would have shown that India's share in both goods dyed in the yarn and goods dyed in the piece is considerably over 20 per cent. of the total importations from all countries. It might be noted that India's share of the trade in grey, bleached and coloured goods is rather exaggerated by the absence of detailed figures for Turkey and South Africa, both of which are comparatively large markets and in both of which India's share of the import trade in cotton piecegoods is at present negligible.

PERSIA AND IRAQ.

The total importations of cotton piecegoods into Persia and Iraq amount to between 180 and 190 million yards per annum. On account of their close proximity India holds a much larger of this trade than she does in most other territorial groups. Her share of the total trade amounts to between 70 and 75 million yards per annum or over 40 per cent. Persia and Iraq are predominantly markets for coloured goods, the combined total of imports in printed, dyed in the piece and woven coloured goods amounting to 132 million yards as against 30 million yards of bleached goods, and 22 million yards of greys. India's share of the trade in coloured goods amounts to 52 million yards or about 40 per cent. of the total, made up chiefly of piece-dyed goods and piece-goods dyed in the yarn. From the figures it may be concluded that India's power to compete is greatest in the case of goods dyed in the yarn and goods dyed in the piece. In grey, bleached and printed goods India's powers of competition are apparently limited.

The total market for piece-goods in Syria, Turkey and Egypt amounts to between 550 and 600 million yards per annum which makes it one of the largest markets in the world. India's share of the trade is practically negligible, being less than 1 per cent. of the total. Detailed figures as to the relative importance of each class of goods imported into Turkey are not available, but they may be assumed to be of the same character as in Syria and Egypt.

The very great preponderance of grey goods in the Port Sudan and Aden market is the most outstanding feature. Out of a total of 117 million yards no less than 81 million yards are greys, 23 million yards are coloured, printed or dyed and 13 million yards are bleached goods.

India's share of the total imports is about 9 million yards or less than 8 per cent. made up of 6 million yards of coloured goods. The market for coloured goods in the Sudan differs considerably from that of Aden. In the Sudan nearly all the coloured goods imported are dyed in the piece, whereas in Aden there is undoubtedly a considerable market for coloured woven goods and prints.

EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

The total market for piece-goods in the countries of East Africa amounts to 80 million yards per annum of which India sent between 16 and 17 million yards in 1927, or about 20 per cent. India has 23 per cent. of grey imports. 28 per cent. of woven or coloured goods and 30 per cent. of piece-oved goods. These figures show the lines in which Indian competition has been most successful in East Africa, but unfortunately do not convey any idea of the ground lost during the last five or six years in greys. In addition to piecegoods East Africa is also a very large importer of cotton blankets, the total imports in 1927 being 2,375,000 of which India's share was 155,000 or slightly less than 7 per cent.

The total market for piece-goods in South Africa amounts to 164 million yards per anum. India's share of the total trade in these countries amounts to 11-1|2 million yards per annum or 7 per cent. of the total. Most of this trade is, however, with Portuguese East Africa. To the Union of South Africa, which has an annual consumption of not less than 150,000,000 yards, India's sendings of piece-goods amount to barely 1 million yards per annum. South Africa is also a very large consumer of cotton blankets and kaffir sheets, her imports being in the region of 7 million per annum of which India supplies none at all. The potentialities of South Africa as a market for blankets are somewhat offset by the fact that she possesses a growing domestic cotton blanket industry which is protected by a heavy import duty.

EXTENT OF VARIOUS MARKETS.

The order of importance of the various group markets regards quantities is as under:—

The Levant—approximate annual consumption 250 million yards piece-goods.

South Africa—Approximate annual consumption 160 million yards piece-goods and 9 million blankets.

Persia and Iraq—approximate annual consumption 180-190 million yards piecegoods.

Aden and the Sudan—approximate annual consumption 117 million yards piecegoods.

East Africa—approximate annual consumption 80 million yards piece-goods and 2.3 million blankets.

Out of a total market of 1,110 million yards India's share is 110 million yards or 10 per cent., varying between 42 per cent. in the case of Persia to less than 1 per cent. in the case of Turkey and Egypt. Excluding the markets of Turkey, Portuguese, East Africa and South Africa, for which detailed figures are not available, the total markets for grey, bleached and coloured printed or dyed goods and the relative order of importance are as follows:—Coloured, printed or dyed goods 357 million yards—India's share 20 per cent.; Grey goods 225 million yards—India's share 12-1|2 per cent.; Bleached goods 126 million yards—India's share 1 per cent.

The following is the order of importance as far as India's present trade in piecegoods is concerned;—Persia and Iraq 70-75 million yards per annum; East Africa 16-17 million yards and 55,000 blankets; South Africa and Portuguese East Africa 12 million yards; Aden and the Sudan 9 million yards, the Levant 4 million yards. The markets offering the greatest potentialities for development are the Levant and South Africa.

POSSIBILITIES OF DEVELOPMENT.

The classes of piece-goods in which India at present can compete most easily are:—Woven coloured goods, piece-dyed goods, and cotton blankets. As far as piece-goods are concerned the countries in which there are the greatest immediate possibilities of developing a larger trade are probably the Levant and South Africa. Attention should also be given to the retention and development of the existing piecegoods trade with Persia and Iraq, and East Africa, and the cotton blanket trade with East Africa In any efforts made to increase the export trade in piecegoods, the lines in which the greatest success may be expected are woven coloured goods and goods dyed in the piece.

TOTAL VALUE OF YARNS.

The total value of the yarns imported annually by the countries represented in the list amount to nearly £2,000,000. Excluding Turkey the weight of yarn imported by the countries visited by the Mission amount to about 22½ million lbs. of which India at present supplies about 60 per cent.—a far more satisfactory position than in the case of piecegoods. In Iraq India already holds about 90 per cent. of the trade and in Aden 90 per cent. so that in these two places there is little scope for development. In Persia the position is not quite so satisfactory and greater attention might be devoted to that market, but the market offering the greatest potentialities for development is doubtedly that of the Levant in which India has probably considerably less than 50 per cent of the total trade.

Generally our experience leads us to the conclusion that Indian prices for grey piecegoods prevent her from retaining her present market or expanding it in competition with Japan. In Persia and Iraq the demand in greys is for the lighter qualities, and so India has been able to retain a considerable portion of that trade. As far as Egypt and the Levant, Aden and the Soudan are concerned India's prices for the standardised lines now consumed are about 15 per cent. higher than those of her competitors. Along the East Coast of Africa the demand for grey chadars from India continues in diminishing quantities, being affected by the competition from Japanese sheeting. Although in East Africa the prices of Indian grey drills are apparently too high by from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. in South Africa, during our visit the prices quoted by Japan, which holds the market, are of the same order as Indian prices.

Grouping all the classes of greys, bleached goods bleached dhoties, and piece-dyed goods together the market is very large and we estimate that India might be able to increase her exports of these lines by 50 per cent. In cotton trouserings and cotton blankets there is also a large potential market, provided India's production is modified to meet local conditions.

DEFICIENCIES.

The attention of the Mission was repeatedly drawn by merchants in other countries to the following points in which they stated that Indian exporters fall short of the standards set by their competitors—finish, folding and making-up, stamping and ticketing, packing, deliveries, sampling, variety of designs and uniformity. In these competitive times all other producing countries are paying the very greatest attention to these points and from our experience we are convinced that they are matters which have played a very decided part in assisting India's competitors to obtain markets and that Indian exporters would find it to their great advantage to meet the requirements of the various markets in these respects.

So far as the exports of most goods dyed in the yarn are concerned, India is at present in a competitive position as regards prices for low and medium qualities, and, as has been indicated elsewhere, an extension of her export market in this line rests chiefly on development in finish and design. Excluding Turkey and South Africa, for which detailed figures are not available but which, however, are very large markets especially for prints, the total market for bleached goods in the countries under consideration, is approximately 130 million yards, and for printed and dyed in the piece almost 260 million yards. Under existing conditions India's share of the market for bleached and printed is necessarily very small and even in dyed in the piece competition abroad is only possible in the lowest qualities which require no special finish. In 1926-27 India's imports of bleached piecegoods were 571 million yards, of printed piece-goods 177 million yards, and of piece-dyed goods 157 million yards giving a total of 905 million yards. Even allowing for the finer qualities which India does not manufacture the field in the export and home market is still large. We have not been able to study the price position because India is not manufacturing printed goods while in piece-dyed and bleached goods differences in quality rule out the possibility of satisfactory comparison. In paragraph 99 of the report of the Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry) it is recommended that "assistance from Government should be given if a satisfactory scheme for a combined bleaching, dyeing and printing plant can be put forward by the Bombay mill industry," and we strongly recommend that this subject should receive detailed and technical examination.

HIGHER FREIGHTS.

It has been represented to us by a number of merchants abroad that the shipping freights from India are higher than those on similar goods from certain other more distant countries. The figures which were shown to us would indicate that in some cases this is so. When, however, we examine the incidence of freight on the price of cotton piecegoods—and to make the calculations definite, take grey goods as a specific instance—we find that the total shipping freight on these goods from India to the countries in question is less than 2 per cent. of the value of the goods. The Indian prices for such goods in those markets are from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. higher than the market prices of similar goods from Japan. While, in our opinion, the shipping freight cannot be considered as the most important factor preventing the sale of such Indian piece goods in those markets, there are other classes of piecegoods in which some reduction on freight would be of definite assistance to Indian exporters.

In the past India's attention, on the other hand, has been chiefly centred on supplying the demand in the home market and no serious organised effort has been made so far to cater for the requirements of the export trade. Practically the only countries in which Indian cotton goods have found an export market, have been those, in which there is a considerable Indian mercantile community or where, owing to proximity, the styles of piecegoods in demand are similar to those consumed in India. Now that the need for increased export markets for India has become keener there is, in our opinion, a much greater necessity for the establishment of some well-controlled organisation for export marketing to replace the present unco-ordinated method. We would, therefore, strongly recommend the desirability of the millowners forming a powerful export selling organisation to deal with the export trade in cotton piecegoods and yarn. This organisation in our opinion might profitably take the following form:—

(1) The formation of a single export selling organisation with the millowners as members; (2) All selling of cotton goods produced by members for the export market should be done through this one organisation; (3) The head of this organisation should be in Bombay; (4) There should be branch offices in those overseas markets, in which the present trade or the potentialities are large, and agent in those places which smaller markets or where there are existing means of distribution which could be utilised. From our experience we suggest the need for such branch offices at Baghdad, Alexandria, Mombasa and Durban, and for selling agents, appointed by the organisation, at Port Soudan, Aden, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Mozambique, Beira, and Louzenco Marques.

The branch offices would each be responsible for considerable areas and travelling assistants should be attached to these branch offices to tour the territory periodically and call on merchants. We are of opinion that a complete system of sampling, etc., should be arranged and put into effect by the head office of this organisation. The necessity for close contact between the manufacturers and the merchants in foreign markets has been so thoroughly impressed upon us that we consider it most desirable that periodic visits should be paid by members of the organisation to branch offices, agents and customers overseas. If a selling organisation, such as we have recommended, is established, we consider that the question of cotton purchase in Iraq, Egypt, Uganda and South Africa by this same organisation should receive careful study. Japan sells cotton piecegoods and purchases raw cotton in some countries apparently with success, though one and the same overseas organisation.

COST OF ORGANISATION.

India's export market in the area covered is at present about 110 million yards in cotton piecegoods, 12 million lbs. in yarn and 150,000 blankets At present prices in lines in which India can compete there is a further market held by other manufacturing countries, of 80 to 90 million yards in piecegoods 3 to 4 million lbs. in yarn and 2½ million cotton blankets. We have not been able to examine the financial aspect of the suggested Export Selling Organisation in detail but it appears to us that the paid up capital from the millowners need not be more than Rs. 10 lakhs The financing of the overseas sales which would fall on the organisation would necesitate large credit from banks. We are of opinion that the millowners, who are members of the organisation should guarantee such credit to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs. Further, provided the millowners organise themselves in the manner indicated above to control the complete export sales of their products and give the above guarantees to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs, we consider that the position would then warrant the examination of the possibility of the provision of cheap export credit facilities within the limit of the guarantee, by the Government of India.

APPOINTMENT OF TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

As a result of our study of the trade and trade conditions in the countries surveyed, we recommend the appointment of three Trade Commissioners for India. They should be stationed at (1) Alexandria (2) Mombasa and (3) Durban. The areas under investigation by these officers should be as follows:—

The Trade Commissioner at Alexandria:—Egypt, the Levant, Iraq and Persia.

The Trade Commissioner at Mombasa:—Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

The Trade Commissioner at Durban:—The Union of South Africa, Portuguese East Africa and Rhodesia.

We have already indicated the value of the total trade in both directions between India and the territories, allotted to each of these Trade Commissioners and this amounted to £8.5 million £2.9 millions and £3.1 millions (excluding £6 million in gold and specie) per annum respectively. In the Levant there is an opportunity for expanding India's trade in cotton yarn and piecegoods; in Persia activities to retain India's existing trade are essential; in East Africa. India is not progressing at the same rate as other countries in the import trade; in the Union of South Africa there are considerable possibilities of development of general trade for India, while in Portuguese East Africa action to stimulate India's declining trade with that country is desirable. In Aden and the countries bordering on the Red Sea the trade in cotton goods is very largely confined to greys and speaking generally, India's present, prices afford her little opportunity of expansion; and general trade with Aden and the countries around the Red Sea does not, in our opinion, justify the appointment of a Trade Commissioner for that area We recommend that the Trade Commissioners should be appointed for a period of three years only in the first instance.

Eczema, Rashes

Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day

Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

ADVENT OF THE WOMAN SPECULATOR

How she Operates at Wall Street

Women have recently gone in for stock speculation so strongly that "the women customers' rooms have come to be an important and growing department of the brokers' business," writes James G. Young in the New York "Times." Wall Street houses are bidding for women's business. Many of them now have uptown branch offices bearing the sign, "Women Customers Only," and the rooms are generally filled when the market opens. Brokers are studying the special ways of the woman speculator. For one thing, they say that feminine customers do their trading early, practically always before noon. Mr. Young tells us some more.

The discovery has been made that the woman customer wants detailed and frequent reports about her stock. One house hit upon the device of making the frequent telephone call another bid for business. It did not wait for the women to telephone, but called them instead, until that house enjoyed their special preference.

Wall Street has learned a number of things about the woman customer. Ordinarily, the Street finds, it is not the professional woman who enters the market. In much the larger number of cases it is the married woman living at home or the woman who has inherited an estate. The newer her inheritance the more eager she becomes to speculate. As for the married woman, she has brought a new problem with her. Does her husband know that she is speculating?

It may be thought that in this new day of independence a brokerage house need not worry as to what a woman's husband knows or fails to know. But in common practise more than one brokerage house does not earnestly wish to know. It is not pleasant when a husband calls and upbraids the young manager who has "let his wife" lose a few hundred or a few thousand.

Whatever husbands may think about wives speculating, the brokers find the wives are good losers, on the whole. It is only once in a while that they grow tearful and wonder "what John will say." That is one of the plainful sides to the business of the specialist in women's accounts. As a rule the woman speculator takes her loss "like a man," and says nothing. Often if it is a loss on her first operation, or early in her experience, she quits the market forever.

Brokers admit that most women who enter the market hope it will be a quick way to make money. She brings a fund of optimism with her that is always on the side of a rising market. Brokers say that not one woman in ten can be persuaded to operate on the down side. They "simply know that their stock is going up."

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

LARGE EXPORTS FROM AMERICA

So far the statistical situation of American cotton shows considerable underlying strength. Exports upto 22nd instant total 4,519,000 bales this season against 3,771,000 bales same period last season, give evidences of healthy demand for American cotton ouside America. At the same time it also proves that the trade revival is general particularly in Great Britain and Japan Continent shows steady imports without any marked features. Exports from America so far are as under:—

	This season	Last season.
To Great Britain	1,017,000	534,000
To Continent	2,598,000	2,566,000
To Japan	904,000	671,000
Total	4,519,000	3,771,000

World's Spinners' takings so far amount 7,108,000 bales against 7,359,000 bales last season. The visible supply still continues below last season. There is no accumulation of large stocks as so far 10,656,000 bales are brought into sight against 9,966,000 bales last season at this time. Stocks of American cotton are estimated as under with comparison of last year figures at this time.

Stocks	This season	Last season.
U. S. Ports	2,327,000	2,586,000
Interior Towns	1,232,000	1,311,000
Great Britain & Continent	2,245,000	2,185,000
Total	5,804,000	6,082,000

WEEKLY BULLIOIN REVIEW.

(Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee.)

Bombay, Dec. 26.

Our Silver market records a small rise of 6 annas over the last week's closing. During the major part of the week prices were confined to a narrow range, but later advanced at the close on short-covering, option-dealers and Commission Houses buying stimulated by gradual improvement in the Shanghai Exchange. The eventful feature of the week was the widening of the difference between the near and the distant settlement due to slight decrease in the daily off-take and large speculative purchases in the distant Contract. The Chinese and the Japanese Banks are reported to have been buyers while there was some scattered selling by American Banks. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 59-14 for the first settlement yesterday and the lowest Rs. 59-5 on the 21st instant, the range for the week being Re. 0-9. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/8 higher. The highest price was 2-7 9/16 on the 24th instant and the lowest 2-7 7/16 on the 21st instant.

The London price is 0 1/4 higher. The market was quiet and steady with India being a moderate buyer while China operated both ways. America remained a small seller on advances. Continent remained inactive. The New York price is 57 5/8 cents, i.e., 0 5/8 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 5/8 cents on the 24th instant and the lowest 57 1/8 cents on the 21st instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same, with very little business doing. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-4-9 for ready, Rs. 21-5-0 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-5-6 for the second settlement. London price remains unchanged at £4-4-11 1/2.

The market has as expected shown a rising tendency and it appears that the prices will gradually work to a much higher level. The Foreign markets are also very steady. We continue to remain in favour of purchases at the current level.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 27.

There has been nearly general rain in South-east Madras with a few falls in Malabar. A Western disturbance is affecting the Frontier.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Pamban two inches; Negapatam, Cuddalore, and Kodaikanal one; Madras and Coonoor a half; and Trivandrum, Madura, Trichinopoly and Salem a quarter.

Forecast:—Decrease in South-east Madras, and a few falls along the Frontier and in Kashmir.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 27-12-1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.918 inches (.082 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.817 inches (.083 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .010.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.0 degrees (1.5 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.7 degrees (normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 64 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.E.-E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 119 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 1.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 25.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:—

Names.	Latest prices.
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	0-15-0
London Tin Syndicate Ord.	4-13-1 1/2
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord.	0-17-0
Anglo-Burma Tin Co. Ord.	0-11-2
Attock Oil	1-7-9
Associated Portland Cement	1-6-9
Underground Electric Railways	1-6-6
Burma Corporation	0-16-0
Snia Viscosa	1-8-9
Beira Railways	1-5-6
Calico Printers	1-7-3
Marconi International Marine	3-17-6
Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corpn.	5-11-3
James Finlay Ord.	5-5-0
General Electric Co. Ord.	2-4-6
Jokai Assam Tea Co.	4-5-0
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0-10-9
International Rlys. of C. America Ord. Dols.	50-0-0
Malayalam Plantations	1-9-0
British Burmah Pets.	0-7-3
Sudan Plantations Syndicate	3-17-6
Vickers Ord.	0-13-0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0-10-1 1/2
African Asbestos Trust	1-1-0

Market firm but idle.

ORIENTAL IMPPESSIONS

PAVLOVA'S INTERPRETATION OF EASTERN DANCING

If on Wednesday night Anna Pavlova and her talented company most agreeably surprised the crowded audience which witnessed their rendering of Eastern and Japanese dances with a skill and delicacy of movement which showed how successfully the great danseuse had accomplished the task of training her coworkers in rendering themes alien to Western conception, still greater was their achievement when Wednesday's programme was repeated at the Excelsior yesterday night. It was evident that the Indian portion of the audience were entranced with the "Radha and Krishna" item, Madam Pavlova's interpretation of Radha being accorded a rapturous welcome. Mlle. Darcy and the other "gopies" formed a picturesque group and M. Algeranoff as Krishna gave a very able exposition of the role of Radha's lover. The decor for the Hindu wedding scenes, another item hich fascenated the audience was wonderful. The 'nautch' at the wedding is swifter in movement than is generally the case but the remarkable harmony and beauty of the rhythmic movements of the corps de ballet in this item should be an eye-opener to all who are keen on the revival of the spirit of scientific dancing in India. The care and precision, the exhibition of feeling in tune with movement which were such a marked feature of this item indicate how successful has been Pavlova's effort to interpret the spirit of Eastern mythology. The Japanese dances were more difficult to follow for the Indian portion of the audience but they were quick to appreciate their beauty and grace. In "Chopiniana na," the suite of dances arranged by Ivan Clustine, Madame Pavlova appears in many of the numbers and it is amazing to notice how effective she is in this genre. By the way the "Coquetterie de Columbina" deserves to be repeated in every change of programme. It is sure to bring down the house every time, so entrancing is the skill and delicacy with which it is executed.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. B. M. Butti, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ankleshwar and Olpad, to officiate as First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. G. M. Phatak on leave.

Mr. C. N. Desai, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ankleshwar and Olpad.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, is granted leave on average pay for three months and twenty days followed by leave on half average pay for two months and eleven days with effect from 3rd December, 1928.

Mr. R. F. E. Cumming, City Deputy Collector, Karachi, is granted leave on average pay for seven months with effect from 13th April, 1929, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, C.I.E., I.C.S., is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 6th January 1929.

The tenure of appointment of the following Honorary Medical Officers at the Civil Hospital, Karachi, has been extended for a further period ending 30th September 1929:—

Dr. G. F. Rodrigues, Honorary Surgeon.

Dr. C. H. Primlani, Honorary Surgeon.

Dr. S. S. Malkani, Honorary Physician.

Dr. H. J. Wania, Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Dr. K. M. Gurbuxani, Honorary Venerealogist.

Dr. R. S. Tirodkar, M.D., (Lond.), as Honorary Associate Professor of Medicine at the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Calcutta:—The Viceroy's Cup, at the Calcutta races, was won by H. H. the Aga Khan's Astre d'or, ridden by A. C. Walker. Silver Lark was second and last year's winner, Night Jar, third.—A.P.

Calcutta:—A Dutch plane employed on the conveyance of mails between Amsterdam and Java arrived in Calcutta from Allahabad on Wednesday.—A.P.

Lahore.—The students and staff of the Kanya Mahavidyalaya (Girls' College) Jullunder have addressed a letter to Queen Souriya expressing appreciation of the Reforms introduced in Afghanistan.—A.P.

The 2nd session of the Udichya-Tolak Samaj will be held on 29th and 30th December 1928 (Saturday and Sunday) at Delol (via Barbda). Sjt. Girjashanker Bapulal Pandya, Solicitor, has accepted the presidentship.

It is understood that H. E. the Viceroy has cancelled his East Bengal and Assam tour. His Excellency and party are arriving Delhi on January 6 instead of January 25 as originally arranged.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 78. The total mortality this day last year was 79.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from London of the 20th instant arrived at Port Said at 1 p.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Yamagata Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 23rd inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 19th January next.

FREE CINEMA SHOW ON VENEREAL DISEASES.

Under the auspices if the Social Purity League a free Cinema Film "Curse of Ignorance" will be shown at the People's Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road, Girgaum, on Sunday next at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.). All are requested to come with friends and to take the advantage of the great story of human life Mr. I. N. Mehta, Bar.-at-Law, has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

Note:—Children under 16 years of age will not be allowed.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MR. WINTERBOTHAM ELECTED PRESIDENT

Mr. G. L. Winterbotham, of the Bombay Company, Limited, has been elected as President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1929-30.

"RANAGARJANA" SPECIAL

A NATIONALIST WEEKLY

The special issue of the Marathi weekly "Ranagarjana" (War-cry) which has been recently published, is, no doubt, a useful brochure for more than one reason. The issue contains a number of readable articles on a variety of subjects. Most of the articles are written on the life and teachings of Bhagawan Shree Krishna as the weekly has chosen the occasion of "Geeta Jayanti" for the publication of a special issue. Mr. J. S. Karandikar's article on "True meaning Krishna's life" and Mr. G. S. Bakre's on "The importance of the study of Geeta" afford good food for thought to those who interest themselves in understanding and interpreting the doctrines of Shree Krishna as explained in Geeta. Another interesting feature of the number is the scenery pictures of Kurukshetra, a place of hallowed memory where the historic battle between the Pandavas and Kauravas was fought.

"Ranagarjana" is a nationalist weekly of a really go-ahead type. The special number will, we hope, add to the popularity of the paper.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended 22nd instant the total mortality 503 was 4 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 20.1. These figures compare favourably with those for the 51st week of 1927 when the mortality was 511 and death rate 20.4 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-1927 when the average mortality was 600 and death rate 24.7.

Out of the total deaths, 144 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 9 attacks and 2 deaths. Plague caused 1 attack and no death during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 525 as against 545 for the 51st week of 1927 and 476 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1923-1927).

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 49/1/9; lowest Rs. 49/0/6; closing Rs. 49/2/3.

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 4/11/7-1/2; lowest Rs. 4/11/1-1/2; closing Rs. 4/11/6.

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 4/13/1-1/2; highest Rs. 4/13/3; closing Rs. 4/12/10-1/2.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 54-3-6; highest Rs. 54-5-6; lowest Rs. 54/3; closing Rs. 54/5/3.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1928.

In his speech, welcoming the delegates to the All-India Youth Congress, Babu Subhash Bose said "We must resist the cry of back to the Vedas on the one side and on the other meaningless craze for fashion and charge in modern Europe."

• • • •

The telegraphic report, does not, however, say, whether he was in mufti or wearing the continental uniform of General Officer Commanding.

• • • •

Says a Mr. Charuchandar Mitter "I am here to challenge the Age of Consent Committee on behalf of the 'Ancient Culture of India'."

• • • •

No, I don't think he would consent to be called a challenge to the Ancient Culture of India. He doesn't know it.

• • • •

I wish the Aga Khan were here on Tuesday. No, not to preside over some All-Leaders' Conference at Calcutta and give a right lead, as Mr. F. Rauintosh would say, to the country.

• • • •

What I mean is that he should have been here in Bombay to see his horse win the Viceroy's Cup.

• • • •

The "I. N. Herald":—

"Here's a puzzle for race-goers from the Haribole humourist (save the mark!)

"Favourites routed at Mahalaxmi Races" Press-headline. If that is so they ought to have rushed past the post very much ahead of the 'routers'".

Can any one guess what it means?

• • • •

Well, I am overwhelmed! I run, beat it, fly away—in short, I am routed and I leave the "humourist" of Dalal Street (no, "save the mark" is not necessary either with or without the mark of exclamation) in possession of the field with a real piece of humour.

• • • •

As Thus:—

"Congress leaders search for common formula" says our Opium Warehouse contemporary, who was suffering the other day from the gaseous explosion. The gas in Calcutta is again acutely affecting its brains, we find."

• • • •

There are people who are not afraid of gaseous explosions. What haunts them most, I presume, is a "financial explosion."

Latest Cotton News.

New York Futures 12 pts. Up

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

The New York futures market opened quiet at a decline of 3 points. There was only small business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range during the early part of the session.

January notices were well absorbed and rather good spot demands resulted in hardening up the prices in the afternoon and the market closed at a rise of 12 points price fluctuations in January delivery opening 20.15; 20.14; 20.18; 20.22 closed 20.30

LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27.

The Liverpool future market re-opened to-day at 11 o'clock after Christmas holidays with a quiet undertone at a decline of 6 points. There was little covering and prices recovered 2 points from the opening level later on the market developed into weakness on easier N. Y. cables and closed at a decline of 7 points.

Price fluctuations in January contract were as under:—Opening 10.35, 10.37, 10.35, 10.36, closed 10.34.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.

The local market firmed up to Rs. 369 for Broach A/M. delivery at night. But reacted Rs. 368/4/0 on easier N. Y. cables. Later or prices improved Rs. 368/12/0, but closed at 11 p.m. at Rs. 368/4/0.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

JANUARY.

	Dec. 27.
Previous Closing Rate	20.18
To-day's Opening Rate	20.15
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	20.30
Difference	+.12

LIVERPOOL.

	Dec. 27.
Previous Closing Rate	10.41
To-day's Opening Rate	10.35
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	10.34
Difference	—.07
Broach Expectation	361-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, Dec. 27.
Silver Ready	26 7 0 Unchanged
Silver Forward	26 8 0 Unchanged
Tone of Market.—Steady.	

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Dec. 27.
1st Settlement	59 10 0
2nd Settlement	59 15 0

VICEROY CANCELS TOUR PROGRAMME

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

It is officially announced that in view of an exceptionally large accumulation of legislative and other public business which requires early consideration the Viceroy has cancelled his tour in Eastern Bengal and Assam and will return from Calcutta to Delhi arriving there probably on January 6. He will by then have been absent from headquarters for nearly two months.—A. P.

HONOUR'S LIST POSTPONED

LONDON, Dec. 27.

An Official statement says that owing to King's illness, the Prime Minister has been unable to make the customary submission to King for the New Year Honours list which has, consequently, been postponed.—Reuter

CABLE ITEMS

A London message of Wednesday's date says that the improvement in the condition of Archbishop of Canterbury continues.

In response to the Prince of Vales broadcast appeal on behalf of Lord Mayors Fund for helief of distres in mining areas Lady Houston has given £30,000 and Rothermere £25,000.—Reuter.

London—The Gazette announces that King has directed appointment of M.T. Agbar, Solicitor-General Ceylon, to be puisne justice of Supreme Court, Ceylon.—Reuter.

The Death has occurred of Lord Lambourne.—Reuter.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1928.

VANISHING DIFFERENCES.

—:o:—

Of the unsettled points in the Constitution now being forged by the National Convention, the most important one is with regard to the Muslim claims. We stated yesterday that there could be seen a steady trend towards a settlement of these claims. That trend becomes more conspicuous in the light of the latest developments at Calcutta. A speedy settlement would have been difficult, if not impossible, if the delegates of the Muslim League to the Convention were tied down to a rigid mandate from the League as they were at the previous sessions of the All-Parties' Conference. But the Maharaja of Mahmudabad not only refrained from formulating any set terms in his presidential address to the League but appealed to it to elect "plenipotentiaries" with full unfettered powers to arrive at a settlement with the Convention. He also pointed out that the differences between the Hindus and the Muslims with regard to Muslim claims had been considerably narrowed down and that it was only the plenipotentiaries that could best settle the outstanding points at the Convention. The Maharaja's wise appeal to the League went home, and despite the efforts of a few to put off the question of negotiations with the Convention indefinitely, the Subjects Committee of the League straightway elected twenty delegates with full powers to represent the League. The result of the election is significant. Most of the delegates elected are tried Nationalits who enjoy the confidence of both Muslims and Hindus. They can, therefore, be trusted to respond enthusiastically to the Maharaja's appeal to them to proceed to their task "not in a spirit of stiff-necked bargaining but in a spirit of compromise and comradeship."

As regards the specific claims of the Muslims, we shall ignore the demands of the communalist cliques—there are at one end the claims advanced by the League last year at Calcutta, beyond which the League would not go. There are at the other end the revised proposals of the Nehru Committee, which no non-Muslim delegate at the Convention would go back upon. It is very gratifying to note that there is much common ground between the two sets of proposals. The most important common feature is that both rule out the principle of communal electorates. That ruled out, a settlement must be possible or must be made possible, even if it means hacking one's way through a forest. Then the separation of Sind and Reforms in the North-West Frontier Province and British Baluchistan are also common features. Again, the League asked for reservation of seats in the Legislatures for Muslims where they are in a minority as long as they desire. The Nehru Committee has provided for such reservation for ten years certain and has also in its Supplementary Report, provided for the reconsideration of the question thereafter. The difference is too small to be unadjustable. In this connection it will be well for Muslims to remember the wise words of Moulvi Abdul Karim, M.L.C., Chairman of the Reception Committee of the League, who said in his address: "The Mussalmans on their part should realise that it is not possible to stand always on artificial props. These are sure to break down sooner or later. So, the sooner they can dispense with artificial props and manfully stand for their legitimate rights the better for the community." Minorities at least, will do well to remember that, human nature being what it is, the artificial props of minorities may break down sooner rather than later when there are no members nominated by a Government ever ready to pamper the minorities.

As regards the more vexed question of reservation for Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal, where they are in a majority, the League asked for reservation even there. But that was on the assumption that under any system of franchise then contemplated, it would not be possible for the Muslims to maintain their majority because of their poverty and supposed backwardness. The Nehru Committee boldly proposed universal franchise and demonstrated with facts and figures that the Muslims in both the provinces who could maintain their full strength in the Local Board elections in spite of the present restricted franchise, could more than hold their own under universal franchise. This sound argument, apart from the anomaly and the humiliation of an organised majority asking for protection, rallied the Muslim representatives at the Lucknow Conference to the Nehru Report. Even now the Convention may safely leave the quesion to the League's delegates from these provinces. Then remains only the question of reservation of one-third the number of seats in the Central Legislature. This is the only important point not conceded by the Nehru Committee. For, it feels that Muslims, having admittedly good prospects of winning seats in excess of their population strength in Bengal, Punjab, N.W.F. Province and Sind and enjoying reservation on the population basis and the right to contest more seats in other provinces, do not at all stand in need of further reservation. With this argument most Nationalist Muslims agree. But they point out that the reservation is certain for ten years only. To this we can only say with Moulvi Abdul Karim that sooner the props are dismissed, the better. And the Supplementary Report provides for the re-opening of the question after the expiry of the experimental period of ten years. It was also urged by some Muslim leaders that they asked for the one-third reservation only to prevent the Central Legislature from altering the Constitution to the prejudice of Muslims. The Nehru Committee now makes any change in the Constitution impossible except by a four-fifths majority. It must be patent to every dispassionate Nationalist that the Nehru Committee has moved very far indeed towards the League's claims. And if there are at all any outstanding differences between the Committee's proposals and those understood to have been formulated by the Muslim leaders a few days ago, it is certainly not too much to hope that they will be adjusted at the Convention.

THE MYTH OF GRADUALNESS.

It has become the fashion with a section of Europeans, specially Englishmen, to ridicule every effort that an Eastern country may make with the object of bringing itself into line with advanced countries. Progressive movements in Turkey and Afghanistan are described as either aping the West or a blind rush towards inevitable chaos. Non-essentials, like the wearing of hats aret brought forward to prove the absurdity of the real movement. India pays for its misfortune of being under foreign domination by coming in for more serious criteisms and very solemn advice as to what she should do or rather what she should not do. 'Friends' of India warn her against the 'dangers' of rapidity in matters concerning political, industrial and social progress. Progressive aspirations of Indians are, we are assured, foreign to the genius of the East and, therefore, almost fatal to it. The best thing would be to give them up. But should India persist in her suicidal determination then the realisation of progress, whether political or social, must be by gradual stages, in other words, "progressive" and above all, it must be done under the watchful eye, not of an adviser but a foreign master. But in their far-sighted anxiety for the future of Turkey, Afghanistan and specially of India, these wise men forget the past history of another Eastern country, viz., Japan. Fifty years ago Japan was under the feudal system with no signs of what is known as modernity. But in the seventies of the last century she took what an Anglo-Indian paper says in reference to the programme of the Indian Social Conference, a "Kangaroo leap" or two. Englishmen were employed to superintend the building of railways, erection of telegraphs and organisation of the Navy, Frenchmen to recast the laws and train the army and Americans to supervise education, agriculture and work of colonisation and Japan also adopted the 'civilised' fashion of dressing the hair! Yet, instead of ending in disaster, Japan found herself, after 1905, welcomed with open arms by the West. Since then she has an honorable place among the select. We have before us the Coronation Number of the Osaka and Tokyo Asahi which contains brilliant descriptions of the various phases of present-day Japan—political, industrial, social and financial—and incidentally a few ingratiatingly complimentary "impressions" by foreigners. It throws into relief the miracle that Japan has wrought in her life in 50 years. She did so although she did not have precisely those three requisites of progress which the West has ruled as very necessary. She was not a Western country, she has become one now. She had no sense of gradualness. Finally, she had no "trustee." The example of Japan is a lesson to India.

SANCTION BEHIND THE DEMAND.

FUTURE POLICY AND AGITATION.

(BY K. R. BODUS.)

After the Congress has rightly disposed of the Nehru Report by accepting the recommendations contained in its as modified in Lucknow, the next and the most important problem this year's Congress has to tackle is that of the sanction behind the demand of immediate Dominion Status or in other words the future policy and agitation to be carried on by the Congress and the country in case the demand is not satisfied which is indeed the most likely contingency. I think the time has certainly come when all the wise and experienced heads in the country should think out this problem in all seriousness and thus come to a definite and practicle solution of this knotty problem.

THE ALTERNATIVES.

There are two main alternatives that can be adopted as a guidance to the framing of future policy and agitation by the Congress and the country. The first and most effective is the one of armed resistance. This has moreover the merit of being the shortest cut to the winning of freedom from all foreign domination. But fortunately or unfortunately this alternative need not even be taken into consideration, while we will be trying to find out the effective remedy to force the bureaucracy to accede to our demand. For in the present state of our society and country this remedy is impossible to be adopted and secondly because it is not quite in keeping with or suitable to the temperament of the people in this country which is by its very nature peaceful and peace loving.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

The second alternative is peaceful or passive resistance by all legitimate and constitutional means to the bureaucracy in all its anti-national moves. In the present state of our country and society it is this alternative that we have to accept as our guide to forming our future policy and agitation. The aim of this agitation is naturally to weaken the power and strength of the bureaucracy and increase that of the nation and thus in the end to force the bureaucracy to concede our demand by overpowering it.

UTILISE THE LEGISLATURES.

In putting up this strong fight and resistance to the powers that be, we must take the aid of all the means that are available to us. One such important and effectipe means is the machinery of administration and Government in which the various legislatures prominently figure. There were and for the matter of that there are two principal views with regards to these legislatures. According to the first view the nation should have nothing to do with these legislatures which should therefore be boycotted on the model of the Sein Feiners in Ireland. According to the second view the legislatures should all be captured by nationalists and Congressmen and should be worked and utilised to the utmost capacity for strengthening the hands of the nation in carrying out the struggle for freedom from foreign domination.

TILAK'S POLICY.

The first view was proposed by Mahatma Gandhi while the second was championed by Lokmanya Tilak who very wisely and ably summoned the policy which every nation under foreign domination has to follow in her struggle for freedom by his famous declaration of responsive co-operation." After the passing away of the Lokmanya at the most critical moment in 1920, the Congress began by experimenting upon the first view i.e. the boycott of the Councils under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and gradually learning by actual experience that this policy did not profit the nation to any great extent, the Congress has been making a near approach to the policy laid down by the Lokmanya under the distinguished leadership of Deshbandhu Das, Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Motilal Nehru. It is indeed true that there is still a lurking remnant of the spirit of Council boycott in the policy of the Congress towards the legislatures which does a good deal of harm and which does not allow the nation full benefit of the policy of responsive co-operation. Happy will be the day when the Congress gives up the present half-hearted policy towards the legislatures and unreservedly takes to the policy of responsive co-operation as advised by the Lokmanya who has proved to be the most unerring and safest guide to this hapless land of ours!

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

I believe that any long discussion is not necessary to point out that the country would not gain by the policy of Council boycott. In the first place the example of Irish Sein Feiners is not to the point for the Irishmen had no legislature of their own; they only sent some 80 members to the British House of Commons who formed only a small fraction of the house of some 700 members and thus had not the smallest chance of being in the majority at any time. The state of things in this country is very differene. Moreover it is very pertinent to remember that the Irish people did not boycott the Free State constitution and legislatures but are actually using them for the fulfilment of their national aspirations. The Irish example therefore does not in any way support the policy of Council boycott in this country.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

Well let us turn our attention to the advantages of the policy of responsive co-operation. To begin with, the great advantage of responsive co-operation is that it will be a means by which all the political parties in the country can be united into one strong and disciplined party to be called the people's party under the banner of the Indian National Congress which therefore will be the united Congress of the whole nation. The chief reason why the legislatures seem to be weak and powerless at present is that there is not one strong united and disciplined majority party of the elected members of the various legislative bodies. If the Congress wisely gives up its half-hearted policy towards the legislatures and unreservedly takes to the policy of responsive co-operation in right earnest with all its implications and especially the one of capturing all the post of power initative and responsibility, it will certainly not be difficult to form a strong Nationalist majority in each legislative body which will always support the aspirations of the people and put up a strong fight with the Government in all its anti-national movies. The second advantage is that the people will get a good deal of training in discipline and of the working of democratic responsible institutions while they will also get some scope for effecting some positive good to the nation in its various aspects. These are some of the main advantages of responsive co-operation while the Council boycott is more or less a negative movement without any corresponding great gain.

CHANCE OF UNITED CONGRESS.

Not only this but it will serve only to lessen the chances of a united Congress and of forming strong majority parties in the legislative bodies. To my mind the capture of the next general elections of the legislatures by men who are pledged to the policy of responsive co-operation is a great necessity in our present struggle for Swarajya and I have dealt with this aspect at this length because I want to force the attention of this year's Congress and Congressmen on this important matter with a view to get a clear mandate from this year's Congress to fight out the next general elections of the legislatures on the tickets of responsive co-operation as the next general elections will take place before the next year's Congress meets. I therefore request with all the earnestness that I can command the Nationalists and Congressmen from all parts of India that they should press for this point in the Calcutta Congress of this year very urgently and I hope that under the wise and experienced leadership of its President Pandit Motilal Nehru the Calcutta Congress will give a clear mandate to the Congressmen to fight out the next general elections of all the legislatures on the ticket of responsive co-operation.

(To Be Continued).

Notes of the Day.

Cheap Sneers.

In his welcome address at the All-India Youth Congress at Calcutta, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Chairman of the Reception Committee, rightly preferred activism to passivism. But he was wholly wrong in saying that the Gandhi school of thought inculcated passivism and neglected even physical culture. Mahatma Gandhi and his followers have given a good account of themselves in the field of action. And to their work Mr. K. F. Nariman, the President of the Congress, gave a deserved tribute when he suggested that the whole country should be Bardolised.

Room For Both.

It is also very inaccurate for Mr. Bose to say that the Gandhi school attempts to lead the country back to the days of the bullock cart. If the jibe is a reference to the spinning wheel Mahatmaji would plead guilty and would stick to the wheel till a better substitute is found—and demonstrated as such—by the modernist for the relief of the famished villager. It is so very easy for even much lesser men than Mr. Bose to say that the modern enemy must be fought with modern methods both in the economic and political fields. In the biggest centre of modern business in India there is room for the bullock cart as well as the motor lorry. And good old Gandhiji would not mind using a handy tool so long as it is necessary in the national economy, even though the tool be as old as the hills. Only he would learn his economics first-hand and not merely from text-books, however modern.

Down With Caste.

The National Social Conference, following the bold lead given by the President, Mr. Jayakar, passed a resolution proposing to abolish the caste system altogether. It also suggested some methods of propaganda, such as: encouraging free inter-dining, promoting inter-caste marriages, and removing untouchability with all its attendant disabilities in the use of public roads, wells, hostels, etc. Many speakers pointed out that so long as caste remained in Hinduism, there could be no true Sanghatan, religious or national, and the communal problem could not be wholly solved. For propaganda against caste prejudices, arranging inter-caste dinners is an effective and thoroughly practical method. The Conference passed another resolution condemning child marriages and supporting the principle of the Sarda Bill. A small orthodox section opposed the resolutions as being against the "ancient culture of India." If a thing is good only because it is ancient, we wonder why the orthodox Hindus do not go to the most ancient Vedic period when, as Mr. Jayakar and Dr. Ray pointed out, there were neither castes nor child marriages.

The "Hindu" Annual.

The "Hindu" Annual for 1928, beautifully printed on art paper, has well maintained the high standard of production that has come to be rightly associated with our Madras contemporary. All the five-colour plates are delightful, specially "At the Well" by the late D. Rama Rao. There are pictures from the Kalabhavan and many interesting photographs. The range and quality of the articles makes the Annual a valuable symposium. Literature, descriptive and critical, gay and grave, is well represented in articles by G. H. Grub, John Bloomsbury, Hilton Brown, R. P. Singh, A. S. Rajan, S. V. V. and others. Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer contributes a brilliant criticism of the Donoughmore Report. Mr. J. C. Malony describes "National Characteristics", and Messrs. Suchindra Bose and K. S. Ramaswami Sastri deal with "Race Superiority" and "Modern Civilisation." There is a thought-provoking article "From Cradle to College" by R. V. Gogate. H. C.'s description of Shantineketan is both intimate and human and the photographic study of the sage at work is striking. Among other notable articles are those by Miss Eilen Wilkinson and Messrs. Wedgwood and Thurtle. Space does not permit the mention of other articles and the many illustrations. We congratulate our contemporary on this brilliant and useful production.

MAHATMAJI'S STATESMANSHIP WINS AT LAST

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar Agrees to New Compromise Formula

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE DEBATE

"No Lowering of Congress Flag in Face of Threats"

—:o:—

MUSLIM LEAGUE DELEGATES IN CONVENTION

The fierce controfersy over the question of Dominion Status and Independence between the two wings of Congressmen has been tactfully settled by Mahatmaji's intervention.

Though details of the new formula are not available it is stated that Gandhiji's new proposition while affirming the Mad ras resolution approves of the Nehru Report. The proposition it is understiod, will be moved by Mahatmaji in the Subjects Committee to-day and it will be seconded by Mr. Srinivasa Iyanger.

The notable feature of Thursday's sitting of the Convention was the presence for the first time of the delegates if the Muslim League and the Khilafat Committee. A Sub-Committee of the Conven tion has been appointed with the inclusion of theme of the delegates of the League and the Khilafat Committee to go into the question of communal representation and the Muslim demands.

The breach in the Khilafatist ranks has been widened. A statement issued over the signatures of more than 40 promi nent members accuse Maulana Mahomed Ali of using autocratic powers and of partisan spirit in the conduct of the meeting. They further allege that he conniv ed at the action of the "rowdies" who were let loose in the meeting "armed with lathis and hunting knives."

MR. S. IYENGAR TO SUPPORT GANDHIJI'S NEW FORMULA

It is understood that as the result of further negotiations between the leaders of the two Congress wings the formula drafted by Mahatma Gandhi has been approved by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and will be placed before the Congress Subjects Committee to-morrow.

Details of the agreed formula are not available but from lobby conversaitons it would appear that it will adhere to the Madras Congress resolution relating to Independence and approve of the Nehru Committee Report.

At the same time the attitude of the Congress regarding the adoption of the Constitution and the launching of Non- co-operation movement would be determined by the exigency of political situation and nature of the attitude in regard to the Report.

Mahatma Gandhi is likely to move this compromise motion which will be seconded by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar.

Should there be no hitch to this motion coming up before to-morrow's meeting a controversy which has been raging fiercely in Congress circles will be settled.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Discussion on Mahatma Gandhi's resolution for the acceptance of the Dominion Form of Government was resumed this morning. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved his amendment, repudiating Dominion Status and standing for the severance of British Imperialism. He also moved an amendment to the second part of the resolution of Gandhiji regarding organisation of the country for enforcing sanctions. He said it was unbecoming for the Secretary of the Congress to challenge the resolution moved by Gandhiji. He sat at the feet of Gandhiji and learnt his lessons. Gandhiji had described the Delhi resolution which was reiterated by his amendment was self-contradictory. Perhaps there was not that amount of mental honesty about that resolution as there should be about the resolution of this kind. As far as it was said that it was not a wholly self-contained resolution the argument that this element of self-contradiction was possibly justified, but that was the case in respect of any resolution which was in the nature of a compromise. They could get rid of it by taking up only one line of policy to the exclusion of others. But their political life being what it was, they had very often to tone down their demands and pass resolutions which many of them might not approve of in entirety.

DELHI RESOLUTION—A COMPROMISE.

But he affirmed that the Delhi Resolution represented a compromise. and in so far as some of those present. it represented the giving up of many things which they would not have liked to give up. But it was because that that section decided to take up the smallest possible position that the Delhi resolution was put forward officially, and accepted unanimously there. It was a significant commentary of the evolution of their public life that the resolution officially put forward in Delhi and accepted unanimously should now have to be pressed for by way of amendment.

Proceeding Pandit Jawaharlal said that he was moving that resolution of Delhi by way of amendment, because it was the largest basis of compromise between the two rival swings in the Congress and offered a basis for the harmonious working between the two "So far as supporters of the present amendment are concerned nothing would be done which would hinder or

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Whose tact and statesmanship has once again brought two wings of Congressmen together.

obstruct their working together with others. We are prepared to subordinate even our ideas to a large extent. but there are one or two things in which we find it impossible to give in whatever the consequences." (Hear. hear).

NO COMPROMISE ABOUT IDEALS.

"In the programmes of action there can be compromises, but I have not heard of a compromise about Ideals. (Hear, hear).—or giving up an ideal in order to suit others' fancies. To suspend or give up our ideal is a very serious thing. No doubt you are entitled to do it. But if you do so, you must realise the national and international consequences. To some of us, it is a vital issue, and a matter of deepest convictions, and it should be so with this House and the Congress also. My motion seeks to welcome the Nehru Committee's report but does not appreciate it in regard to the Dominion basis of Constitution. It is not correct to say that you must either accept the report or not accept it. So far as any activity you may take up in the country there need be very little difference between the two schools of thought. Indeed, we are prepared—as we have been in past—to do propaganda for the Nehru Committee Report. But it is one thing to help the report that way and another thing to give up what we treasure most. If any conflict is precipitated by that

(Continued on next page.)

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.

Who has at last yielded and agreed to support Gandhiji's new compromise formula.

MR. M. A. JINNAH.

Who along with Maharaja of Mahmudabad led the Muslim League delegation to the Convention on Wednesday.

Muslim Leaguers and Khilafatists Attend Convention

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The Convention has now entered the deepest water. For a while the controversy over Dominion Status versus Independence had held the field and overshadowed every other issue. The partieipation this evening for the first time of delegates from the Muslim League and the Khilafat brought the Convention face to face with communal issue which according to the previous forecasts were to dominate all other issues.

FEELING EACH OTHER'S PULSE.

The decision of Pundit Motilal and Mr. Jinnah to appoint a sub-committee of the Convention to discuss matters was the best in the nature of things as neither the Muslim League nor the Khilafat Committee gave any definite mandate to its delegates to the Convention. In fact, all sides are at present anxious to feel the pulse of the other and then determine their final attitude.

Soon after the Conference adjourned a large sub-committee appointed by them met in the Special Tent and was addressed by Mr. Jinnah at length. The proceedings were private and are going on at the time of wiring but it is understood that the main issue in such an arrangement as would ensure to the Muslims either adult franchise which would bring about on the electoral roll strength for communal electors according to their population. And another main point is that the Muslims are keen under any system of representation that they should have one-third of representation in the Central Legislatures. However nothing yet is known about the attitude taken up by the Muslim delegates at the Convention but there is an atmosphere of cheerfulness with regard to this issue being met by some agreed compromise.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The All-Parties Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock this afternoon after two days' recess interval given by the adjournment having enabled the All-India Muslim Leakue to meet and elect its delegates. To-day's session of the Government assumed a larger representative character than on the two previous sittings when the Muslim League delegates were not present. The formality of songs was eliminated to-day owing to the need for rushing through the business which was getting congested. The attendance again was very large and the dais, particularly was occupied very fully.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

Mr. K. M. Munshi presented the report of the Committee appointed by the Convention to go into the definition of the citizen given in Clause 3 of the Constitution appended to the Supplementary Report should be modified as follows:—

1. Clause (A) and (B) to remain as they are.

2. For the original Clause (C.) substitute the following (E). Who being a subject of the Crown (I) ordinarily resides or personally for gain within the territories of the Commonwealth at the date of the commencement of this Act or (ii) fulfills the qualification prescribed by

3. Clause (D.) remains same.

4. The explanation remains same.

The report is signed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. L. H. Tairsee, Mr. J. Chaudhury, Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. M. Sengupta. Mr. Sen Gupta.

Mr. Sarabhai Haji, M.L.A. author of the Coastal Reservation Bill who was member of the Committee appended the following dissenting note:—"I am of opinion that the discretion of the Indian Dominion Parliament when established should not be fettered with particulars laid down now regarding the qualifications under which non-Indians can become Indian citizens. I regret I cannot sign the above report. However, I realise that non-Indians in India should be permitted to become Indian citizens under the Dominion Parliament according to conditions to be laid down tsen in that their behalf I, therefore, propose that the following words be added to subclause (C.) in the defimition of the word "Citizen" given in the Supplementary Report "And fulfils the qualifications prescribed by the Parliament for the exercise of the rights or citizenship."

MR. M. K. PATEL VOICES PARSI VIEWPOINT.

Mr. M. K. Patel, representing the Mazdayasni Mandal, Bombay, read out a statement which he could not make on Monday. He made it clear that he held most radical views on polities and that he was, an Independence Leaguer, and did not share the the views of the majority of the Parsi Community, but the view of his Mandal was that the Parsi community while appreciating unquestioned and unquestionable patriotic motives that had inspired Dr. Ansari, Pandit Motilal Nehru and others who were responsible for the framing of this Constitution, but deplired the fact that its very existence had been ignored by these leaders from the very inception of the movement for framing the Constitution, hence the Constitution framed had failed to evoke sympathy and enthusisams of one of the smallest yet admittedly one of the most influential communities in India.

The absence of any reference to the Parsi Community in the Nehru Report might have been unconscious and inadvertent. But it was painful to the community to see itself so completely ignored. The Parsis complained that although like the Sikhs they had shown their patriotism by not standing in the way of India's freedom and by foregoing their claim to special representation yet this voluntary self-abnegation on their part had met with no recognition at the hands of the Hindu and Mahomedan leaders in

(Continued on next page.)

MAHOMED ALI PLAYS THE LITTLE CZAR

Wild Accusations Against Maulana of Using Physical Force and Autocratic Powers

—:o:—

SPLIT IN CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE

(CONGRESS CAMP),
CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Forty-five members of the Central Khilafat Committee have issued the following statement to the press: "We the signatories of this statement and members of the Central Khilafat Committee consider it our painful duty to make our position clear to the public with reference to our attitude in dissociating ourselves from those who hold the Executive Offices of the Central Khilafat Committee to-day and with whom many of us have worked for all these years in laying the foundation of the C. K. C. and building up its edifice.

PRESIDENT PLAYS LITTLE CZAR.

It is after full deliberation that we have decided to record the following facts "inter alia" which compelled and determined our present attitude:

(1) Let it be mentioned first of all that at the meeting of the C. K. C. held on the 24th instant we and our supporters formed a majority out of about 70 members of the C. K. C. then present. This fact was itself so obvious to the President that from the very beginning he resorted to decide controversial matters by means of wrong rulings instead of the usual course of taking votes by which our decisions should have been the decisions of C. K. C.

GENUINE EFFORTS FRUSTRATED.

(2) We have been making genuine efforts for simetime to come to any reasonable understanding on the Nehru Committee Report and several informal meetings were organised during the last few days between the two sections of the C. K. C. with the only result that all our efforts were frustrated by methods of obstruction and procrastination adipted by the representatives of the other party.

"THE GOONDA GUARD".

(3) The President of the C. K. C. on receiving the information that Bengal Khilafat Committee, known to be in favour of the Nehru Committee Report, was conducting its election went to the place of election and tried to stop it. When the President, Secretary and the moht responsible members of the C. K. C. who were there, with about 100 "rowdies" taken intentionally for the purpose did not succeed in stopping the election, they tried to duisturb the meeting. The Bengal Khilafat Committee, however, succeeded in electing 30 members for the C. K. C. Thereupon the registers of the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee were forcibly taken into possession. The next day these gentlemen, without any authority, held an election for the said province from amongst the members enrolled in Calcutta only. This election was neither made in the presence of the members from the District Comittees, nor any names were called from them. Besides the Bengal elections other disputed elections were from Behar and N. W. F. These disputed elections were formally brought ti the notice of the President of the C. K. C. at the commencement of the meeting and it was demanded that the rival parties of every disputed election should be treated on equal footing in being alliwed on disallowed to exercise their right of vote.

The President, however, by his wrong ruling given under the inguehce of partisan spirit allowed all those parties to vote which supported his side and exclude the rival parties from the meeting.

(4) At the meetihg of the Working Committee of the C. K. C. to which the disputed elections were refered, the partisan spirit if the President further became painfully clear. The election which the President and his Party had organised from the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee was rightly invalidated by a majority in the Workihg Comittee, but the President freely used his casting vote in disqualifying the election made by the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee which he had tried to stop In vain The same objectiotnable method was adipted in disqualifying the members only elected for N. W. F. by the Punjab Khilafat Committee in strict accordance with the rules of constitution and established practice. Disfranchisement of a body is a drastic step which is not resorted ti, much less by the casting vote; but the President did not hesitate in using this method.

(5) In the second sitting of the C. K. C. which was held late at might the President's attitude became aggressively partisan when, in spite of the clear rule in the C. K. C. constitution, he disallowed the right of appeal to the latter body against the decisions of the Working Committee.

LATHIS FOLLOW WORDS.

(6) Later, when the election of the members of the Subjects Committee was being conducted, offensive remarks passed by a most respansible member of the C. K. C. led to angry words and altercations, explanations counter explanations and a regular padamonion. This had hardly subsided, when at the sound of a whistle from a Khilafat Volunteer a number of persons carrying lathis and knives rushed in the Pandal and were with great difficulty revented from using their weapons. There was a man seen actually brandishing a large size hunting knife who was controlled with difficulty. We have no doust in our mind that these "rowdies" were kept ready outside tthe Pandal and they had rushed in at a given signal. Under these circumstaices we had no other alternative but ti retire from the meeting and those few who remained there a littie longer did iot join it again.

WORKING COMMITTING CENSURED.

(7) We are informed that after all of us had left the Pandal the President,

Continued on page 9.

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PT. JAWAHARLAL'S AMENDMENT

"Foolish To Accept Dominion Status"

(Continued from previous page.)

way, it is not of our seeking. No country in the world has, consciously or willingly, accepted Dominion Status. Why should India alone be unique in accepting it like that? Moreover what is the prospect of Dominion Status being accepted in face of insults and offers of threats?

"FOOLISH TO ACCEPT DOMINION STATUS."

"I, therefore, tell you whether from the point of view of honour of the country or even from the point of view of expediency, it is foolish to accept Dominion Status. You know what happened at Lahore, Lucknow, and what is happening at other places. These incidents anger us. Remember also what the Viceroy has said. You may say: 'Why should we take note of what the Viceroy has said?' But you talk of pulling down the flag of Independence only after the Viceroy's threats. The country's flag should never be pulled down when the threats are in the air. It will be a fatal error and an error which will break the spirit of national resistance. After all it is a programme of action that matters, and words do not carry us very far, and, certain idealogy does make a great difference. I had the energy to serve the country. That energy oozes out of me at the thought of Dominion Status. (Hear, hear). I cannot go about spending my energy for Dominion Status. You find in India, to-day, groups and organisations full of hope and energy and military spirit. Are you going to help the development of the militant spirit of this revolutionary spirit, or are you going to kill it for a feeble compromise with other parties?"

CONFLICT BETWEEN TWO SETS OF IDEALS.

Proceeding, Pandit Jawaharlal said: "The question before us, is not one of struggle between India and England. There is a conflict between two sets of ideas. You cannot for one moment think of Dominion Status so long as Britain rules by Imperialism. By this resolution of Gandhiji you are declaring that you are prepared to allow India to be exploited by British Imperialism. You want freedom for India, and yet you are prepared to accept the psychology of imperialism in this resolution. You talk of Dominion Status in terms of British Imperialism, as it exists to-day. You don't talk of India in terms of Reformed Commonwealth. You will help the psychology of Imperialism so long as you don't declare you will have nothing to do with it. The doctrine of Imperialism has divided the world into two groups of nations. You will hear in the Congress messages which have come from several countries including China, Java, Sumatra, Arabia, Persia, Egypt, expressing their sympathy with India, and hoping for our support in the common struggle for freedom on the ground that India had declared for freedom.

"BRITAIN AGAINST WORLD'S PROGRESS."

The greatest obstacle in the world's progress for freedom has been the British Empire and the British Possession of India. That fact is realised to day by all other nations of the world. Prepared as this House should be for any compromise on any lines it should not be prepared to give up its definite real goal of Independence for any length of time." (Loud cheers).

A Muslim member suggested that as the Muslim League has appointed twenty delegates. It would be better not to proceed with the resolution until mutual negotiations had proceeded.

Pandit Motilal ruled they were having discussion now and not taking decision at once.

Mr. Prakasam remarked that Mr. Sen Gupta had at the Convention repudiate as an infamous charge the suggestion that they were preparing a memorandum for the Simon Commission. The presentation of the report to the Viceroy would amount to presentation to the Simon Commission (Hear, Hear. A voice the two functiones are different).

PURE DELUSION!"

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta seconded Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's resolution. He said that being the author of the Madras resolution for calling the convention the speaker regretted that it was his resolution that had brought about this position But he was at the same time happy that the Nehru Report's remarks about Franchise, Fundamental Rights and Communal Settlement would go down to History as memorable chapters in constitution-making in this country (Hear, Hear). He was sorry to hear Mahatma Gandhi suggest that because the Congress invited the Convention it should accept the report without question. Mr. Chintamani had also stated at the Convention that they were in the nature of hosts and the Congress must accept whatever they suggest. "I say welcome to the guests and will give them all comfort. But if they take charge of my house then the reception I will give them must be very hot (Applause) In my travels in England and Europe in 1927. I found the People there did not understand us when we asked for the continuance of the British connection. They said it was for the British to ask for this connection not for India to insist on it. Our aim should be freedom only. We find that the Viceroy delivered a threatening speech the other day. We are familair with such speeches. But it shows that though the independance movement has been in the field only for a few months, it has already made the powers that be feel afraid of it (Hear, Hear). Mahatmaji says wait for two years before you declare independence. It is not in that spirit that the Viceroy wants you to adopt dominion status. To wait for two years is pure delusion.

"SELF-CONTRADICTORY AND HUMILIATING"

Continuing Mr. Jamnadas said that the Mahatma had been worshipped by them but had in his resolution proposed an arrangement which has self contradictory and humiliating.

(B. Das: You don't understand it).

The British Parliament would not think of a compromise this way even in 200 years.

(A voice: Is taking of the oath in the assembly consistent with independence)

"The Resolution allows propoganda to familiaries the people with Independence, but without conflicting with that in favour of the Nehru Report. Now this is the freedom on indulgence and amounts to Mahatma Gandhi telling me, "there is a rupee, you can spend as much as you like provided you keep sixten annas in-tact" (Laughter). I cannot accomplish so marvelous a feat and as regards another part of the resolution I suppose the Viceroy's private secretary will write to Pandit Motilal's private Secretary that he had forwarded the resolution and the repore to the Simon Commission (Laughter). The Viceroy can do nothing else and if you do this you will be stultifying the Congress resolution on the Sicon Commission boycott"

Pandit Motilal announced he would give the proposers of four amendments the first change and allow them to speak twenty minutes major each, as their proposals went to the very root of the matter. Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy who had given notice of the Delhi resolution being reaffirmed, did not move it probably because both the parties were determined not to accept that formula.

"COMMUNIST" SPEAKS.

Mr. Nimbkar, who called himself a communist then moved a resolution urging the wholesale rejection of the Nehru Report in a long resolution giving reasons why it should be rejected as it did not help the establishment of a Socialist Regime and the repudiation of debt and gave guarantee regarding properties acquired by questionable means. He declared that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's amendment also was in the nature of a compromise and was, therefore, not acceptable to him. Mahatma Gandhi's resolution conceded more to the British than it got concession for India. "The Mahatma wants us not to kill our own child, but if that child wishes to cut our throat, we must kill it and there will be nothing wrong in this when the Mahatma has taught us the killing of monkeys and calfs". (Loud Laughter).

Mr. Nimbkar continued: "What pains me most is that this father of the Non-Co-operation Movement, at whose feet we we learnt our lessons of liberty, should now preach Dominion Status and ask us to go down weakened before the British Government (some cries of "Shame, shame" and counter cries of "Order, order"). I hold that the classes in India are trying to compromise with the British Imperialism, but the masses will not leave the fight for Independence" (Applause).

Mr. Bishnathan seconded the amendment of Mr. Nimbkar and recalled the history of the Steel Protection Bill where the Indian Capitalists were helped by Congressmen. "What I object to particularly" is that it is proposed that "the Nehru Raj" should step in the place of "British Raj" and that seventy millions of men in the Indian States should undergo no transformation, and why, I ask, is the constitutional guarantee to be given to a social system under which the country has been exploited by Capitalism and Landlordism? And as regards our defence it will continue to be in the hands of the Britishers even under the Nehru Scheme." (A voice: How will you manage Independent India).

SARDAR SARDUL'S COMPROMISE.

Sardar Sardul Singh moved what he described should be compromised between the Ghandi and Jawaharlal schools of thought. He proposed to declare complete Independence as the goal, but in case the British Government accepted the Convention Scheme within a year, the Congress would be prepared to approve of it as a substantial advance on the present system of Government in this country. Sardar Sardul Singh declared that Dr. Ansari took as much part in drawing up the Constitution as any other member and when Dr. Ansari, who was also the President of the Convention, did not think it inconsistent with that scheme to stand for Independence, why should there be any different interpretation? Sardar Sardul Singh recalled that at Gujranwala a tried Sikh leader declared that he would prside only if the eNehru Report was burnt. This showed the feeling among a section, but the speaker stood for the Report and did not agree thatthe goal of Independence would wreck it.

Dr. Satyapal seconded Sardar Sadul Singh's motion. He declared that while compromises were desirable, as practical men to ask the President of the Congress to send the Report to the Viceroy was to humiliate the country and the nation.

DR. ANNIE BESANT.

Mrs. Besant then moved her amendment omitting reference to National Independence as the goal of the Congress and the remark that "the Report of the Committee was merely a great step in political advance, because it represented unity among different parties". She said:

"The question is fundamental to the whole discussion in this Congress. I know attempts are being made to have a compromise between the two principles fundamentally opposed to one another. I submit compromise between irreconciliable ideals is impossible. I submit that between the working out of a Constitution on the basis of Independence and a constitution on the basis of Dominion Status, there is such a divergent proceeding that it is not possible for you to say that you accept the Committee's Report while also adhering to the Madras Congress resolution. I venture to submit to you that on this fundamental question, the National Congress ought to give a clear lead to the country which is awaiting your "decision".

WHAT DOMINION STATUS GIVE.

She next stated tha tPandit Jawaharlal was not acurate in stating that in dealing with self-governing groups they were dealing with Imperialist group. She reminded them that in Australia an Indian born in that country had the same status and rights as an English settler. The various Dominions had complete sovereignty in their territory in respect of internal administration and they had already claimed either voice in foreign affairs or that they won't be a party to Britain going to war without their consent. It was only in respect of foreign relations and entering into treatics that Dominions had no independent position. Even in this sphere, Canada had sent her own Ambassadors abroad. India, as a member of this Commonwealth, would automatically enjoy all independence which the other Dominions were working out for themselves already. Thanks to Mr. Montagu, she was an original member of the League and could vote as she liked. (No. no). Though of course, not at presnt, and this was at present the only sphere in which she could vote as an independent unit.

NO COMPROMISE PLEASE!

Continuing, Mrs. Besant recalled that Mr. C. Rft Das whose vision could see below superficiality, had at Faridpur held before them the ideal of a Federation rather than Indian Isolation for, though the word Independence was attractive, it meant nothing but isolation. She continued:

"Let me make it clear that if you are adopting the Report, you are adopting Dominion Staus. I object to every compromise which tries to ignore that fundamental fact, whether there is union or disunion. You cannot at one and the same time adopt the Report and the Madras resolution. The Constitution drawn up by the Committee is based on Dominion Status.. You cannot alter that without striking at the basis on which it is founded. There is a resolution attempting to compromise, but it is not a compromise at all. You have got to choose between ideals. One stands for Dominion Status and another for Independence which is equivalent to isolation. This is the way Mr. C. R. Das put it as he considered a Federation of Free Nations of a higher ideal than isolated Independence. Dominion Status is a step along the line of evolution. All over the world the tendency of evolution was towards a Federation of smaller into larger States till the Versailles Treaty. My further submission is, if we are in a Federation linked by the British Crown we shall be a Great World Force for preventing war.".

Mrs. Besant particularly vehemently opposed the clause stating that "Independence propaganda shall not conflict with that for the Nehru Report".. She commented: "This propaganda is bound to fiflict, if there are people who believe in Independence. It is perfectly right to carry on propaganda. It is their inherent right and any limitation imposed on them is interference with the very freedom of speech which is guaranteed by the Constitution under Fundamental Rights."

WHEN TO GET OUT OF FEDERATION

Continuing, Mrs. Besant said that if they worked for the definite objective of a Commonwealth, they would know exactly how to go on with the work. But if Dominion Status was not conceded then India would have every right to go out of the Federation of the British Empire. Then they would have the right to tell England: "Unless you grant us Dominion Status and unless after the next General Elections when the Indian question, is submitted as a main question before the electorates and is granted, we will not remain in your Federation." They must make the Nehru Report the goal of the Congress and that would be a better lead to the country than an empty proclamation of Independence. She doubted very much if the masses were for Independence, although she knew that whatever they could put before the hungry masses would be accepted. But if the Independence of India on the basis of Dominion Status was not given, then there would be insurrection of hunger followed by militarists dictatorship. Dominion Status would set India free to change the incidents of taxation, land tenure and make herself free to have her own loss unrestricted by any outside authority. Let, therefore, this Congress send out the gospel to the nation:

GOSPEL OF UNITY TO COUNTRY.

"We are a united Congress on the Nehru Report. We will work it for all that it is worth and bring freedoome and salvation to our Motherland."

Mr. T. Prakasam asked Mrs. Besant if she intended to present the Nehru Report before the Joint Select Committee of Parliament.

Pundit Motilal disallowed the question as unnecessary.

Mrs. Besant said, "as the question is not allowed I cannot reply. But I may remind you that my record in connection with the Boycott Movement is a sufficient answer."

LAST CHALLENGE TO BRITAIN.

Mr. A. Rangaswanatha Mudaliar, ex-Minister, Madras seconded Dr. Besant's amendment.

Pandit Gauri Shankar Misra moved the amendment:

"This Congress, while heartily congratulating the framers of the Nehru Report, calls upon all Congressmen to help the materialisation of the Nehru Constitution without in any way prejudicing the cause of complete Independence, i.e., the goal of the Congress. In case the Nehru Constitution is not conceded by 31st of December 1930, the Congress shall revive Non-violent Non-Co-operation including non-payment of taxes against Government believing full well that all political parties and organisations represented on the All-Parties' Convention shall take part in the said movement for attaining of complete Independence for India."

He mad an impassioned appeal to the House to accept his amendment which he emphasised gave liberty to both parties to work together for their respective ideals, without in any way destroying the good work of the Nehru Report. Under his amendment they could all popularise the recommendations of the Nehru Committee's Report and carry one campaign for Independence. He considered the Nehru Report as the last challenge to the British Government and if the Report was not accepted, then the country, by means of programmes outlined could revive Non-violent Non-Co-operation with Mahatma Gandhi at the head. This Report was the handiwork of the Libsrals and Knights and as such, if it was not accepted, he stated they would join the Non-Co-operation and thereby strengthen the fight for Independence.

Pandit Motilal Nehru adjourned further discussion till seven in the evening.

GANDHIJI DRAFTS A NEW FORMULA

Contrary to public expectation the meeting of the Congress Subjects Committee summoned late in the evening, was again abruptly postponed in order to facilitate further negotiations between the two schools of thought on the question of Dominion Status versus Independence. By 7 o'clock the House was fairly full but on the dais there was no prominent leader except Dr. Annie Besant. All other leaders were discussing in Mr. Sen Gupta's room on communal matters to the representatives of the Muslim League.

Pandit Motilal Nehru accompanied by few leaders came one hour late and regretted the inconvenience caused by the delay in his coming but pointed out that he was kkept on forcibly by the representatives of the Muslim League.

ADJOURN THE MEETING.

The proceedings commenced with a motion of adjournment by Mr. Niranjan Patnaik (Utkal delegate) who contended that there was the Congress Subjects Committee discussing the Constitution without the Convention deciding on it. He thought the Congress Committee want to raitfy finally the decision of the Convention.

Pundit Motilal said that the Congress was quite different from the Convention and the Congressmen should act according to their light, irrespective of what the Convention did or did not although their vote here would be a great determining factor and would have to be recorded by the Convention. In any case decision of the Convention would come up before the Congress Committee for consideration.

Mr. Patnaik thereupon withdrew his motion.

Two more inconsequential amendments were attempted to be made unsuccessfully to the resolution tmoved by Mahatma Gandhi when Mr. Sen Gupta came in and whispered something to Pundit Motilal Nehru who immediately adjourned the meeting till to-morrow's meeting.

GANDHIJI'S NEW FORMULA.

It is understood another endeavour is being made informally at the residence of Mahatma Gandhi to reconcile the two sections of Congressmen by means of a formula which Gandhiji is reported to have newly drafted.

The balance of strength seems to be even and lobbys are busy with the calculation of respective voting strength.—A. P. Special.

FOR OTHER CONGRESS NEWS SEE PAGE 9.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

(Continued from previous page.)

as much as not a single Parsi was given a place on the Nehru Committee. They feel that while the Parsi community was asked to be content with joint electorates without any compensation in the shape of special rights and privileges in the case of Muslims the acceptance of the principle of joint electorates was made conditional upon the reservation of seats for Muslim minorities in the legislatures and local bodies, the separation of Sindh, the introduction of Reform in the Frontier, etc. The Parsi community desires to know want would be its position in India when the Government of the ciuntry virtually passed from the hands of the British into the hands of the people.

The Parsis had learned not to ask for or have special communal rights and also exhibited sufficient moral courage to privileges. (Hear, Hear). They had give their whole-hearted support to the Nehru Report. The community had also adopted courageous attitude towards the Nehru Constitution and had resolved to trust to their own abilities and merits and the leaders' sense of justice and fair play for share in the Government of the country to which they would naturally and legitimately aspire when India was free. And the most advanced Parsi amongst them even went to the length of asserting that the Parsi community with its glorious traditions and world renowned charitable instinets would prefer to be wiped out of existence rather than stand for one moment in the way of political emancipation of their adopted mother country from any selfish and self-interested motives. They had, therefore, hoped their position as a community would be seriously considered along with the interests of other communities in any constitution that might finally come into existence. (Applause).

PARSIS WILL STAND ON THEIR OWN MERITS.

Mr. R. K. Shidwai said though he held no brief for the Parsis he should point out that the population of the Parsi community was only 80,000 of which 60,000 were in Bombay. Their main organisation was the Parsi Panchayet and not the Mandal for which Mr. Patel spoke. This was only a religious organisation. The Parsi Panchayet had fully boycotted the Simon Commission and none had come here to put on record any kind of representation because they felt that the Nehru Reportt was the only means of salvation for India and they did not want any special representation either in legislatures or in the services but would stand on their own merits.

Another statement was read out as coming from the Jamait-ul-Ulema Hind which recently held a session at Moradabad in declining to accept the invitation to be present at the Convention. They said the Nehru Committee was irregularly constituted and had no adequate representation of the Muslims in it. It, however, appointed Mr. Mohamed Ali to deliver its report to the Convention and was prepared to send representatives to the Convention if it procured within a fixed date the demands of different Muslim representations in order to consider the Constitution on the basis of mutual understanding.—A. P. Special.

The representatives of the Indian Christians and Sikhs also wanted to make statements. Dr. Ansari regretted this infection was spreading and asked these representatives to take part in the debate and urge their point of view rather than make mere statements. This suggestion was accepted.

Mr. Mashud Ahmed moved an amendment to the fundamental rights that under the clause prohibiting anything against Public Order and Morality the reference to "Order" be omitted and under Public Morality it should be guaranteed that no community or person be compelled to abandon practices sanctioned by his religion.

MUSLIM LEAGUERS GIVEN OVATION.

At this stage Mr. Jinnah, Maharaja of Mahmudabad and Dr. Kitchlew arrived and were given rousing ovation.

Mr. J. R. Banerjee, Christian delegate opposed the amendment as the question of Public Order may be paramount (Hear, hear) while every religion required its gospel to be spread.

Mr. Naranjandas from the Punjab said the Punjab had decided to bury communalism and an amendment of kind proposed should be spurned.

The amendment was put and lost.

JINNAH AND MOTILALJI CONFER.

At this stage business was a few minutes at a standstill as Mr. Jinnah and Pundit Motilal were conferring.

Mr. Mashud Ahmed moved the next amendment that Munims be subject to their personal laws numerating about dozen matters including divorce, grave yards imamdars to be outside the legislature's interference.

Mufti Muhamed Safiq seconded the proposal which he said did not affect any other community and virtually restated the existing practice.

Mr. Abdul Bari Saqv opposed the amendment as it would mean the setting up of parliaments in India of different communities (Hear, hear).

Pundit Motilal at this stage announced that as the Muslim League and the Khilafat League delegates had attended the Convention to-day for the first time, it was considered desirable to appoint a small committee of the Convention to meet their delegates and recommend any changes that may be desirable or failing agreement each body could move its amendments in the open Convention.

After a good deal of discussion the following were selected by the Convention to meet the representatives of the Muslim League to report by to-morrow if possible:—

Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Sapru, Pundit Malaviya, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pundit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Moonje, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Sardar Sardool Singh, Dr. Satyapal, Mr. Aney, Lala Duniehand, Master Tara Singh, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. Ganganand Sinha, Mr. Jitendralal Bannerjee, Mr. J. N. Sen Gupta, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Padamraj Jain Brikishore, Mr. Prasad Ramdev, Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, Sir Ali Imam, Dr. Besant, Prof. Gulshan Rai, Mr. Balia Ram and Mr. J. R. Banerjee.

Those who will represent the Sikh League in committee are Sirdar Mehtab Singh, Sardar Harnam Singh and Sardar Gyan Singh. The Convention meets to-morrow afternoon.—A. P. Special.

REASURING NEWS FROM R. A. F. BRING WOMEN TO INDIA

—:o:—

REBELS PUSHED BACK FROM CITY

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27.

News received by letter and from "refugees" who came by air to-day shows an improvement in the situation atKabul.

The rebel forces have moved away from the city and the bazaars are again open.

The Afghan officials in Peshawar hope to send 10 motor lorries loaded with petrol to Jelalabad where the Mullah of Chaknaur is said to be maintaining order on the roads—A. P.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN EVACUATED FROM KABUL.

BROUGHT TO INDIA IN AEROPLANE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27.

The following are the names of the women and children who have been brought by aeroplane from Kabul to Peshawar by the Royal Air Force aeroplanes.—

Indian:—The wife of Sheik Mahbub Ali Khan, Oriental Secreary, with two maid servants; The wife and one daughter and a minor brother of Bashir Ahmad, passport clerk; The wife and son of Muzaffar Hussain, clerk Legation construction works, two wives and three children of Yaha Mistry, Legation construction works.

The wife of Prof. Zaiuddin of Armania College, a resident of Amritsar, the wife of Abdul Majid of Gujerat a teacher in Kabul.

Italians:—Madame Maria Dagado Banne and one child, wife of a building engineer in the Afghan service, Madame G. Romagnali, Italian Secretary to Herr Bogen.

German — Turk:—Madame Halet Asaf and two children, wife of a teacher in the Military School; Madame Khalise, nurse to madame Asafs children.

German:—Frau Chisterne and one child, wife of an employee in the Afghan war of fice.

American:—Mrs Isacson, wife of an American tourist. Her husband has taken refuge in the French legation.

Persians:—The wife of Zia Hamayun Ahmad Khan, private Secretary to the King with two daughters, the wife of Col. Ghouvanlou Ali Khan persian military attache, two daughters and ane son the wife of Arpomand a Hussain, teacher at the Fhench school—A. P.

SATISFACTORY SITUATION AT KABUL

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26.

There is no doubt that the position at Kabul is distinctly clearer and that a considerable number of rebel forces have withdrawn.

APPEAL TO BRITISH GOVT.

The French, German, and Italian Governments have all appealed to the British Government for assistance in securing safety of their women and children.—A. P.

PURSUIT OF REBELS CONTINUES

—:o:—

QUIET IN SUBURBS OF KABUL

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27

A telegram received by the Afghan Consul-General from his Home Government at Kabul shows that the forces of the rebels at Bag-i-Bala which were repulsed some 35 miles off Kabul as a result of constant pursuit by Afghan forces have further been scattered from the outskirts of some surrounding hills. Pursuit on all sides is constantly going on. People of Koistan are actively cooperating with the Afghan Government. Mischief was confined only to the rebels of Kohidaman. Quiet now prevails in the suburbs of Kabul and the situation is much better in Eastern Afghanistan. —A.P.

'COUNCIL OF WAR" IN SEN GUPTA'S TENT

Leaders Put Their Heads Together for United Line of Action

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Differences in the Congress Subjects Committee as disclosed at this morning's session put the various resolutions again in the melting pot and as soon as the Congress Subjects Committee rose the "emergency meeting" of the leaders of the differing schools of thought was held in the tent to Mr. Sen Gupta to make an eleventh hour effort to reach a solution. The seriousness of the situation can be judged when it is remembered that if the stipulated favourable resolution was not accepted by the Congress Subjects Committee Pundit Motilal might resign, but the last attempt to come to an agreement soon succeeded in finding commonly agreed formula which stated "that while adhering to Madras Congress goal of Independence the Congress "approved" of the Nehru Report as a great contribution to the solution of the political and communal problems" and that if the Report was accepted by the Government by the end of December 1930, the Congress would be free to adopt it but that if the Government did not accept report non-violent non-co-operation would be declared.

The reference to the submission to the Viceroy of the Report was omitted and it was stated that the Independence propaganda during the next two years would be without prejudice to the report.

MAHATMA DISSATISFIED WITH IYENGAR TACTICS.

It seemed that unanimity had been thus achieved but at this stage Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar is reported to have emphasised that the approval of the Nehru Report did not mean its adoption, which attitude of his, is said, made Mahatma Gandhi feel dissatisfied with the arrangement and exclaimed, "I do not want diplomacy which stinks in my nostrils".

Thereupon Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Pandit Jawaharlal, Mr. Subash Bose and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta came out to discuss the position and the attitude they should take up. Thus this formula which had been agreed to by all the Congress sections seems again endangered by two sections putting two interpretations on them. It is hoped, however, that by the time the Subjects Committee reassembles this evening a solution would be reached acceptable to all.—A. P. Special.

EMERGENCY COUNCIL ENDS

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CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The leaders "Emergency Conference" ended at 2 o'clock. The difficulty caused by the interpretation of the word "approves" as against "adopts" remained unsolved.

The latest proposal as tehy adjourned was that all resolutions be dropped in favour of a simple resolution stating, that without modifying the position taken up by the Madras Congress resolution for Independence the Congress approves of the Nehru Report.

Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru, insisted that this resolution should use the word "adopts" in the place of the "approves"

This, however, was not accepted by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, who wanted Congress to be free to adopt the constitution or no later as a result of the response from the British Government.

It is stated that as this difficulty remained unsolved Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru prepared to leave the Congress to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's Party and resign in their favour. But this was not acceptable to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar.

Further negotiations will be resumed after lunch as leaders had not their meals since morning and did not rise from the "Emergency Conference" till 2 o'clock.—A. P. Special.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S RESOLUTION

—:o:—

"UNWORKABLE AND CONTRADICTORY," SAYS IYENGAR

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in a Press interview says:—"The new resolution is also unworkable and will lead to very considerable disagreement. If there is to be non-violent Non-Co-operation I do not see why we should wait till 1930. The resolution is contradictory because with one and the same breath it supports the Nehru Committee's recommendations and repudiates that support by saying that if Dominion Status is not granted by the British Parliament, the Congress shall not be bound by this Constitution. Everyone in the Congress knows that neither the Simon Commission nor the British Parliament is going to give full Dominion Status. The President-elect, Pandit Motilal, both in his speech at the A. I. C. C. meeting in Delhi and in his statement to the Press has made it clear that there is not the slightest chance of Dominion Status being granted to India by the British Parliament or the Simon Commission before 1930. Therefore, while the resolution purports to support the Constitution, it virtually rejected it, but postpones the formal rejection to 1930. This is a curious mixture. I do not know for whose consumption it is intended. I stand by the Delhi resolution which, in my opinion, is a plain and honest resolution and expresses our goal in an unambiguous fashion. While giving the Congress the fullest rights to work ceasciessly for Independence, it does not close the door to negotiations. If the British Government offers full Dominion Status, it will then be time for us to consider whether or not we should accept it. I cannot by way of anticipation say that the country should accept a thing when there is no chance of its being offered.

The Delhi resolution, Mr. Iyengar concluded, is self-respecting opposition, whereas the new suggestion is the reverse of it."—A. P. Special.

REFERENCE TO VICEROY IN RESOLUTION

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TO BE DELETED BY MAHATMA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

It appears that Mahatma Gandi's references in his resolution to forwarding it to the Viceroy along with the Nehru Report for whatever action the Viceroy may be pleased to take on it roused criticism even among Mahatma Ghandi's supporters, and some among the oppositionists had even given notice of ironical amendments, urging that these documents might be sent to the Simon Commission. Because

Because the Viceroy might repyl saying he had h placed them before the Simon Commission. Mahatma Ghandi Maintains that his purpose had been entirely misunderstood. The reference to the Viceroy was in the nature of an ultimatum put in civil and polite language, but as opposition to this reference is very keen, he (Ghandiji) does not wish this feeling to be unnecessarily aroused against the resolution by the exploitation of this element by the independence section, and propose formally to move the deletion from the resolution of the reference to the Viceroy.

POSITION OF INDEPENDENCE SECTION.

It is furuther learnt that the independence section has succeeded, to some extent, in making some more converts in the Congress Subjects Committee, but Ghandhiji's active participation in the movement to support Pandit Motilal Nehru has made the task of the Independence section difficult However, both parties desire to come to grips on the main issue and either capture the majority in the Congress or chalk out their own course outside. It was said, yesterday that the centre group led by Dr. Ansari and Mr. Sen Gupta backed Ghandhiji, but it is stated some landslides have occurred, and that some of centre men have gone over to the Independence side But Ghandhiji's resolution, it is said, is not altogether endangered by these changes in the situation.

MR. JINNAH AND NEHRU REPORT

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(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

Mr. Jinnah, it is understood, has accepted the Nehru report except the one-third representation in the central Legislature, but it is stated in well-informed circles that personally he is not very much particular about it, but Moulvi Mahoomed Yakub and others press it. If any amendment is moved it is stated it would be defeated by an overwhelming majority. The independence resolution too will share the same fate in the league. To-morrow the league meets at 12 noon when the Nehru Report will be considered. It is states Mr. M. C. Chag a will move the main resolution commending the acceptance of the Nehru report.

DR. ANSARI TO VOTE FOR COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

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Lobby situation was changing every five minutes when the Congress Subjects Committee was discussing Mahatma Gandhi's resolution for Dominion Status. Associated Press understands that Dr. Ansari, President of the National Convention, has decided to vote for Complete Independence. Associated Press representative questioned Dr. Ansari:

"Are you really going to vote for Complete Independence?" To which he replied: "What else can I do, being President of the Madras Congress. But I am going to support the Delhi resolution which has been moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as an amendment."—A. P. Special.

COMPROMISE PROSPECTS STILL BRIGHT

—:o:—

WILL GANDHIJI RETURN TO LEADERSHIP

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The Subjects Committee again adjourned after the briefest sitting in the history of the Congress lasting only for 30 minutes. Though it was announced that business would be started at 7 p.m., it could not be done so owing to Pundit Motilal Nehru being engage in the Subjects Committee appointed by the Convention to-day to consider the communal problems During this short sitting nothing worth recording took place except that of the Maharashtra delegate's amendment leaving the question of the revival of Non-Co-operation to 1930 Congress if Dominion Status was not granted before December 1, 1930.

At this stage Mahatma Gandhi entered the pandal. The President after few minutes' consultation with him adjourned the House to 9 a.m. to-morrow.

It is understood the formula arrived at the leaders' meeting this evening was considered by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Sen Gupta, and Gandhiji.

The House was adjourned to gain time so that some definite compromise would be reached.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar is slowly losing support while Gandhiji's magnetic personality is steadily gaining ground and more aherents to his compromise formula. Many delegates desire to ask Gandhiji whether he really intends coming into political field and take up the leadership. If Gandhiji assures them many propose to vote for his resolution.

It is stated Mahatma Gandhi would make lengthily speech answering all attacks made on him this morning. A few would remain neutral yet the hopes of a compromise entertained by the House.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI IN REPENTANT MOOD

—:o:—

EXPRESSES REGRET FOR CIRCULATING FALSE NEWS

(Continued from page 7.)

carried on not only elections if members of Subjects Committee but, notwithstanding his assurances to the contrary given att the commencement of the meeting, carried iut elections on behalf of the Benfal Provincial Khilafat Committee for the C. K. C. in our absence and elected those very 30 members whose election was invalidated by the Working Committee already. The Secretary of the C. K. C. and other Executive officers were elected then and there in our absence and against the previous announcement of the president. These proceedings altogether were "ultra vires.

Having been made to retire by the display of physical force and violence and in view of the unconstitutional, arbitrary and rich handed action of the Executice of the Executive of the C. K. C. we found it impossible to exercise our right of free expression of "opinion" and were left with no other alternative but to hold a meeting of our own which constituted the majority of the members present in the aforsaid meeting of the C. K. C., thus to give expressions to our considered views. At the meeting of the aforsaid members of the C. K. C. held under the Presidency of the son Shah Mahamed Zubair the following resolutions were passed:

(1) That it pursuance of the policy of the C. K. C. followed thereforeto and acted in Lucknow, this Committee resolves.

(2) That participation in the All-Parties Cnvention be continued as before and plenipotentiarise he beat there on behalf of the C.K.C.

(B) That, whilst keeping the goal of Complete National Independence of India as the ideal, the Constitution prepared by the Nehru Committee be accepted in general and the recommendations on communal representations be accepted with certain Mooifications.

(C) That the Punjab Pact entered into at Lucknow by the Punjab delegates sent in the All-Parties Conference by the C.K.C. be adopted in place of the demand for reservations of seats for a period of of ten years.

(D) That the demand in case of Bengal be made on the lines of the Punjab Pact.

(E) That seats in the Legislatures be reserved for Muslim minorities on the principles adopted by the All-Parties Conference for as long as they so desire.

(F) That residuary powers should rest in the Provincial Legislature.

(G.) That amendments sent in by the Punjab Khilafatists, in the All-Parties Conference are hereby adopted by the C.K.C.

(H.) That the following delegates be elected with full plenary powers to represent the C.K.C. in the All-Parties Convention.

SIGNATORIES TO STATEMENT

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The following members of the Central Khilafat Committee are signatories of the statement:—

Dr. M. A. Ansari, Delhi (ex-president C.K.C.), Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Bengal (ex-President, C.K.C.) Seth Yakub Hassan, Madras (Vice-President, C.K.C.), Dr. Syed Mahmood, Behar (ex-General Secretary, C.K.C. and member Subjects Committee), Dr. Saifuddin Kitchen, Punjab, (ex-President, C.K.C.), Khaliquzzaman, U. R. (member of W.C. of C.K.C.), Abdul Kadir Kusuri, Punjab; Shaw Mahomed Zubair, Bear; Dr D. A. Alam, Barrister, Punjab; T. A. K. Sherwani, U.P., Muzafar Ali Khan, Punjab; M. Masud Ali Nadvi, U.P., M. Habibul Rahaman, Punjab; Abdur Rahman Ghazi, Punjab; Main Sirajuddin, Punjab; M. Mohd. Daud Ghaznavi, Punjab; Shah Hisamudding, Punjab; M. Mohiuddin Ahmed Omji, M. Mohauddin Ahmed, Punjab; Abdur Hamid Khan, Madras; Shafi Morammed, Madras; Master Tajuddin, Punjab; Mohd. Yaqub, Punjab; Hafiz Abdul Aziz, Punjab; Shah Abdul Ghani, Punjab; Hakim Mahammeduddin, Punjab; Mohd. Amin, Punjab; Hakim Abdul Aziz, Punjab; Shah Umaruddin, Punjab; Malik Labbu, Punjab; Mian Elmuddin, Punjab; Abdur Rahim, Punjab; Abdul Hamid, Punjab; Amiralam Aman, Punjab; M. Mazhar Ali Azhar, Punjab; Hakim Mohd. Sikander, Punjab; Hakim Ahmed Hussain, Punjab; Bashir Ahmed Rizvani Punjab; Ghulam Mohamed, Punjab; M. Zafaral Mulk, U.P., Ahad Hussain Kidwai, U.P.; Mohd. Usman, Burma; Hakim Abdus Sattar, U.P.; Yaqub Ali Khan, U.P.; Latiffuddin Ahmed, U.P.; Imam Adul Kadir Bawazir, Bombay.

Out of these Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Abdul Kadir, Punjab, have already signed the Nheru Committee Report and do not agree with such amendments as go against it. M. Zafaral Mulkj U.P., agreed with the statement, but not with the desirabllity of sending plenipotentiaries on our behalf for the All-Parties Convention. Hakim Abdus Sattar, U.P., Yaqub Ali Khan, U.P., Latifuddin Ahmed, U.P., were not present in the meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee on the 24th, but agreed with the statement and the step taken. Abdul Hameed Khan and Shafi Mohamed of Madras agree, but cannot vouchsafe verification of every detail.

The Khilafat Conference met again this evening and was largely attended. At the outset Maulana Mohammed Ali expressed regret for having announced incorrect news yesterday about split in the A.I.C.C. camp. He had been misinformed and was sorry he had not verified it before announcing.

He then moved a resolution of condolence at the sad death of Hakim Ajmal Khan and paid a tribute to many qualities of head and of heart of the late Hakimji. The resolution was carried all standing.

Maulana Azad Subhani made a long speech in moving the resolution affirming complete independence as their goal. He said no Muslim could ever agree to anything less than complete independence as his goal. He dwelt on the subject from the religious point of view. In his opinion the Nehru Report which recommended Dominion Status formula was not even worth studying.

FEDERAL STATES OF INDIA.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani then moved, "in the opinion of this Conference the future constitution of India should be so framed as to provide for federation of a free and United States of India.

"This Federation should consist of (1) fully autonomous provinces of India (2) Large Indian States and groups of smaller States when they join in a federation. Every constituent member of the Federation should possess plenary powers within its jurisdiction and should have its own legislature and governor elected by every constituent member of the federation.

The Central Federal Parliament should consist of representatives elected by the constituent members of the Federation and should have jurisdiction only over such subjects as concern the whole of India and are entrusted to it by the constituent members of the Federation which alone should be vested with residuary powers. The Muslims of India will not accept any constitution which would not be framed on the principles stated above." The Conference is still proceeding.

PRESIDENT OF ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the Mayor of Bombay who presided over the All-India Medical Conference at Calcutta.

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PLEA FOR COUNTRY-WIDE DIRECT ACTION

SJ. HARDAYAL NAG'S LETTER TO PANDIT MOTILAL

—:o:—

The following letter has been addressed by Sj. Hardayal Nag of Chandpur to Pandit Motilal Nehru:—

To

Pandit Motilal Nehru;
President, 43rd Indian national Congress, Calcutta.

Dear Panditji,

Pardon me for reminding you of the death of Lala Lajpat Rai. He devoted his whole life to the cause of India's freedom. He fell fighting for it in the battle field. His death can be avenged only by winning freedom for which he died. Success of our fight for freedom entirely lies in the acceptance of his motto: Freedom or death. His ashes should not fail to supply the cement, if any is needed, for uniting our leaders who are still quarrelling over communal matters.

BOYCOTT NOT SUFFICIENT.

Mere boycott of the Commission is no sufficient reply to the cowardly attack made on the peaceful boycotters at Lahore, Lucknow, Cawnpore and other places. The Commission is nothing but an expeditionary force. Its mission is to secretly reconnoitre preliminary to declaration of a political war for making Indian's subjugation permanent. Its proceedings are therefore bound to be wrapped up in secrecy. Is is not very difficult to see through the plot. The only effective reply to the Commission is to forestall its diplomatic duplicity and to declare war—of course non-violent war—on behalf of disarmed India. As a matter of fact the proceedings of the Commission are only preparatory to the coming war of India's political subjugation. That war of subjugation can be met by declaration of a war of Independence. To maintain the secrecy of the proceedings the Commission could not but shut its door against the "Free Press" of India. They do not seem to bear public gaze. But there are black sheep and the Commission is making best use of them. The Commission never took them into its confidence, although they entirely surrendered to it.

A Government party like that of Egypt is being formed. The seven members of the Commission are acting as seven European generals of the army that it is being recruited for the political subjugation of India. The work of reconnaissance is going on smoothly with the help of Indian captains, lieutenants and men. Police batons and lathies, and agents provacateurs become necessary when that smooth work is disturged. Should the death of Lalaji, assault on the peaceful boycotters, offer of revolvers to Pandit Jawah lal Nehru, presumably by an agent provocateur, fail arouse in us the sense of duty towards the country? Exigency of the situation calls for country-wide activities for repelling the expeditionary force.

"ONLY A SIGNAL FROM YOU!"

The potentialities of non-violent war are very great. The Nature's armour is full of weapons for such war. The venue of the war must be transferred from the Assembly Hall and the Council Chambers to the country side. At any rate the activities should not be confined to those enslaving theatres. The country is quite ready to fight for and win freedom. There is absolutely no lack of unity among the masses. Only a signal from you is sufficient to mobilis them for field service. Some sort of country-wide direct action should be commanced before it is too late. There are many who are ready to take the field at once. Only a word from you is needed. It is impossible to conclude this without reminding you again that Lalaji paid his quota of the price we have to pay for our freedom by laying down his life and that there are thousands who are ready to lay down theirs at your word.

BOLIVIA-PARAGUAY DISPUTE

PROTOCOL OF CONCILIATION

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Washington.—A protocol of conciliation has been adopted by the Pan-American Arbitration Conference Committee and submitted to Bolivia and Paraguay for approval.

It proposes the creation of a panel of nine judges to determine the causes and responsibilities in connection with the frontier dispute. Two members of the panel shall be appointed by each disputant and the remaining five by the Arbitration Conference.

The panel shall be allowed at least six months' time to study all aspects of the controversy and suggest amicable means of a solution. It shall deal only with the immediate causes of the present dispute and not touch the larger problem of boundary relations.—Reuter.

PRETORIA TROUBLE ENDED

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LONDON, Dec. 27.

It is stated that the only trouble at Port Nolloth was a demonstration on Tuesday following the arrest of a digger. Two hundred persons gathered outside the prison. The Police were firm and dispersed the crowd. The position is now normal.—Reuter.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

WORKERS CLASH WITH POLICE

WARNING AGAINST BLOODSHED

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Capetown.—Reports have been rife throughout the day of clashes between the police and the poorer classes in the disturbed area in Namaqualand.

It has not been possible hitherto obtain definite information, but it is known that motor-buses conveyed picked police forces to the disturbed area bringing up the forces there to 200.

It is understood that at a recent meeting at Port Nolloth, attended by 2,000 people, it was decided to ask the Government to throw open about 34 acres of the State diggings to diggers, with the alternative that the Government should employ 500 diggers in the State diggings and two syndicates should employ another 500.

It is learned that if one of these requests is not granted by Friday, diggers will rush the State diggings.

WARNING AGAINST BLOODSHED.

Mr. Rauben Heimer, the member representing Namaqualand in the House of Assembly, has arrived here by motor from Port Nolloth to interview the Minister of Mines and the Minister of Justice.

Mr. Rauben Heimer declares that poverty is rampant in Namaqualand and that unless the Government takes immediate and tactful action, a serious outbreak, accompanied by bloodshed, is inevitable.—Reuter.

A GOOD SIGN IN KING'S HEALTH

—:o:—

SLOW PROGRESS MAINTAINED

LONDON, Dec. 26.

A bulletin issued at 8-15 p.m., to-day, states that the King had a queit day. The slow progress in the general and the local conditions is maintained.

The night bulletin is regarded as favourable and reassuring. The fact that the doctors consider it necessary to issue only one bulletin, to-morrow, is a good sign and means little change in the King's condition beyond the slow progress which has been going on. It is anticipated that as long as doctors are able to report a slight improvement in daily bulletins it can be taken that the illness is taking a course for which the doctors have been hoping.

No bulletin will be issued until to-morrow.—Reuter.

LITTLE CHANGE IN CONDITION

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The King passed a quiet night. There is little change in his condition. No bulletin will be issued till evening.—Reuter.

CANADA'S SOLICITUDE

—:o:—

QUEEN'S REPLY TO MR. M. KING'S MESSAGE

LONDON, Dec. 26.

The Queen, in reply to Mr. Mackenzie King's message to the King says that the message will be highiy valued by the King when his progress towards recovery is sufficiently advanced for him to receive it personally. Her Majesty continues: "The expressions of love and devotion of the Canadian people, the knowledge of their prayers ani sympathetic solicitnde during the past anxions weeks and their messages expressing joy and thankfulness to God for the hopeful condition of the King touch me profoundly; and on this Christmas morning my children and I thank you from our hearts. I look forward to the day when the King will be cheered and strenghened by this testimony that the heart of Canada is with him in weal and woe".—Reuter.

SOLUTION OF PRESENT-DAY ILLS

—:o:—

PLEA FOR WIDOW REMARRIAGE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

The special sessions of the widow remarriage Conference was held this afternoon in the Arya Smaj Pandal, where Principal Rander of Gurukul, Kangri, Professor Indra Sjt. Amarnath Dutt, M.L.A. were present, and speeches exhorting Hindus to encourage widow remarrige in which lay the solution of present day ills, were made.—A. P. Special.

RETIRED JUDGE OF JAMNAGER DEAD

A Correspondent writes::—

"Mr. Laljibhai Pitamber, retired Judge of Jamnagar, died of heart-failure on Monday (the 24th instant), at Jamnagar at the ripe age of 78 years. By dint of honesty and straighiforwardness he was able to make his way in the world and to secure the post of the Judge of Nawanagar State, which he enjoyed for about half a century. He was also a public-spirited man. During the terrible famine of 1896, he played an important part in the relief work, and was always a man of charitable disposition."

OUR SOULLESS I. M. S.

—:o:—

INDIA'S DECIMATION DUE TO IMPORTED DISEASES

—:o:—

MEDICAL CONFERENCE OPENS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

The All-India Medical Conference, which opened its sessions to-day, under the presidentship of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, was largely attended by distinguished scientists from all over the country. Among others present were Sir P. C. Ray, Col. Gidney, Col. K. Chatterjee, Dr. K. S. Roy, Dr. Chunilal Bose, Dr. S. M. Das, Dr. Miss Shaw, Dr. Miss Mitra, Dr. Miss Shepherd, and Dr. Miss B. K. Chowdhury.

In welcoming the delegates, Dr. N. Sircar said that never had a conference been more necessary to medical men than at present, when so many grave and momentous problems, on which hung the issues of life and death of their people, demanded anxious consideration. An important question, among others bearing on the position of the medical profession in India in relation to the State organisation of scientific research and study was undoubtedly public, health and sanitation. The pressure of world opinion had reacted on the medical and hygenic condition in this country.

The usefulness of those however would have been greatly increased if they had brought home to the Indian administration its grievous failure to deal with the mass of preventible death and sickness in this country.

SCOURGE OF IMPORTED DISEASES.

Foreign opinion, Dr. Sircar continued, had charged India with the guilt of spreading plagues and pestilences which were the scourge of mankind forgetting that in the history of epidemics from syphillis in the sixteenth century to influenza in the twentieth, the coloured peoples of the East had often been decimated by diseases of foreign importation. In all contacts of the civilised with the backward people, the former had been the carriers not only of the germs of vice but also of the germs of social malaise.

Dr. Sircar said: "Judging the campaign of our modern law-givers and administrators by any modern standard of efficiency in the prevention, elimination or reduction of epidemic diseases or in going to their root causes and in seeking to extirpate them, one finds for the most part half measures, halting and diffident steps, desultory attempts, turnings back and tergiversations, all indicating lack of sympathy, if not positive apathy and, more or less, paralysis of the will which easily seeks pretexts for inaction and sees lions in the way." The speaker blamed Government for fighting shy of all social legislation even in the interests of the people.

EFFECT OF CENTRAL COUNCIL.

The speaker looked with alarm on the proposed bill for the creation of a central council of medical registration which was likely to aggravate the situation still further by depriving provincial councils and universities of their freedom of action and of their power of local variation and adoption.

Doctor Deshmukh in a well thought out address strongly criticised Government for not giving medical men of subordinate service the chance to rise to higher appointments. He characterised the Indian Medical Service as soulless and intent on keeping its monopoly to suit convenience and profit. Insidious efforts were being made "to prevent us from growing in the very babyhood, of our medical career and dwarf us in the adolescence of our professing under the fair sounding pretext of control and research." He strongly pleaded for the raising of the marriageable age of girls to sixteen. Red tapism, he said, was preventing medical research in India. After his address, the Subjects Committee was formed.

EXHIBITION OPENED.

Dr. Deshmukh then opened the Medical Exhibition where surgical appliances, medical books and indigenous medical products were displayed. About 500 delegates participated in the Conference which adjourned till to-morrow when papers would be read.

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BACKWARDNESS OF MUSLIMS IN EDUCATION

—:o:—

CONFERENCE AT AJMERE

AJMER Dec. 26.

The Hon'ble Justice Dr. S. M. Sulaiman, presiding over the fortyfirst session of the All India Muslim Education Conference, said the Muslim aim of education was more a spiritual than a secular one. The greatest requirement of the Muslim community in the matter of education was that imparting of education should not be divorced from teaching of theology. The speaker favoured the idea of starting Muslim institutions in such places where such instructions could be given and these institutions should be kept under their own management. Referring to western education the President said the accusation that Western education developed slave mentality was wholly unfounded. The obvious way of preserving the Islamic spirit and also benefitting by modern methods, the speaker declared, was to have Muslim Educational Institutions modelled on the European system, but controlled by Muslim Teachers, and kept under Muslim management. As regards free and cumpulsory education, he said it was absolutely essential for the economic progress of the country, but in the beginning, it should limited on the grounds of physical incapacity extreme poverty and other drawbacks. In the opinion of the speaker the Muslim community was unquestionably far more behind than other sister communities in the matter of female education.—A. P.

MADRAS COUNCIL

—:o:—

EXTENSION OF TERM URGED

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

About fifteen members of the Madras Legislative Council have given notice of resolutions of identical import, that the term of the present Council should be extended by at least one year. The resolution, if it passes the ballot which takes place on the 23rd January, will be discussed at the next meeting of the Council, commencing on the 28th January.—A. P.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN SERVICE

—:o:—

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

The Lord Bishop of Madras opened this afternoon the Ninth Provincial Conference of Non-Gazetted Services. In his address, referring to the question of communal representation, the Bishop said that the principle of communal representation should not work inside the Services though it might be observed in the matter of recruitment to them. By raising the standard of efficiency and integrity of the Government services in this country they would be contributing their share to the security and welfare of India.—A. P.

SIR CHARLES OLLIVANT DEAD

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 26.

The death has occured of Sir Charles Ollivant.—Reuter.

Sir (Edward) Charles (Kayll) Ollivant, K. C. I. E. was born in 1846. He entered the I. C. S. in 1868. He was Political Agent, Kathiawar (1890--95) and Officiating Commissioner in Sind (1895). He was Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay (1896) and a Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay (1897—1902). He was a Director of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

A CLEAN SHAVEN WORLD

—:o:—

LOOKING MORE ALIKE

The fact that King Amanullah is ordering the M.P.'s of Afghanistan to shave off their beards reminds us that the world of white men is fast becoming clean-shaven. This is really a remarkable fact, with more than a purely superficial meaning.

The old Romans went clean-shaven, as we know by their portraits in marble. Looking at the bust of a Roman Emperor, we cannot fail to be struck by the fact that his face is one we might meet any day in the street. Undisguised by moustache or beard, the features of the man are clearly revealed to us.

When the Roman Empire crumbled to pieces after the passing of Marcus Aurelius, the Barbarians who invaded the Roman provinces, and who absorbed so much of the old Roman civilisation, reintroduced the wearing of Nature's gift of plentiful facial hair. The beard came back to Europe and remained until almost our own day.

FASHION AND FASCISM.

The eighteenth century witnessed a revival of the use of the razor, and in the nineteenth (and still more in the twentieth) the men of Great Britain came to discard not only their beards but the greater part of their moustaches.

This discarding of hair has lately spread to the Continent. In Italy he rise of Fascism has restored the Roman fashion of clean-shaving with remarkable results. Deprived of their beards, we see that the Italians do not look so different from the English as they used to look, and we realise what a lot beards had to do with looking "foreign".

It is a curious fact that the wearing of a beard and moustache makes men of very different features, look very much alike. The reason for this becomes plain on a moment's examination. The mouth and chin, even more than the eyes, are responsible for facial expression. If, therefore, the lips are topped and partly hidden by a big moustache, while the chin is completely hidden by a beard, more than half the true character of a face is shrouded in mystery. If the moustache and beard of men whose mouths and chins differ greatly are trimmed in the same way, more than half the faces of two different men are made to appear alike.

By the same token, if different Nations adopt different methods of wearing their hair, they appear different from one another.—"The Children's Newspaper."

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NEW TSAR'S DAUGHTER

—:o:—

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN & FRAUD STORY

A Paris Court will soon hear a remarkable case in which a beautiful young woman will claim to be the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolievna, eldest daughter of the late Tsar.

Recently a woman bearing the name of Mme. Tschaikowskaya asserted that she was the Grand Duchess Anastasia Nicolievna, the Tsar's youngest daughter.

She is now in the United States, and it has been claimed that she evaded death at Ekaterinburg and escaped from Russia.

Now comes another case.

Maitre Georges Darian is a French barrister at the Cairo Bar. In June, 1925, he met a very beautiful young woman, who declared that she was Countess Alexandra Wyssoska, of Polish birth.

One day M. Darian asked her to confide in him.

After some hesitation she said: "I am sure I can trust you, but you must give me your word of honour that you will never reveal my identity."

The barrister promised, and the young woman declared:

"I am not a Polish countess. I am the Grand Duchess Olga, the daughter of the Tsar Nicholas II., and was saved from the massacre at Ekaterinburg by faithful servants. The family with whom I live adopted me."

The young woman added that she was destitute, and that nothing remained for her to do but to commit suicide unless someone would assist her to recover her jewels, valued at £120,000, which were in the possession of a London money-lender as security for a loan of £360.

M. Darian provided her with the money to recover the jewels, and she left Cairo, presumably for London.

MORE MONEY.

Some time later the barrister received a letter from the young woman stating that the Parisian family who had adopted her required more money to recover the jewellery which the money-lender was threatening to sell.

M. Darian forwarded another remittance and for a year heard no more.

At last he went to Paris, where he met her. He demanded that the jewels then presumably recovered should be produced.

When they were placed before him, he took possession of them and had them examined by an expert, who declared that they were false.

M. Darian started legal proceedings for the return of the money he had lent to the young woman.

She has chosen an eminent French barrister to represent her, and is declared to be ready to reveal the secret of her identity. The case will come before the Court within the next few weeks.

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FROM BEYOND THE VEIL

CAN WE DERIVE HELP FROM SPIRIT MESSAGES?

—:o:—

This is a big question, and one which, it seems to me, can only be answered individually.

Spiritualism does not claim to be a religion. It can be used by any sect, and it always seems to me to be such a natural desire—the longing to speak with those we love who are no longer with us here in the flesh.

Personally, I see no reason why we should not meet at a seance or in any private communication although I have only one instance that could, in any sense, have been taken as a definite communication. Thus writes Catherine Countess of Westmortland in "Pearson's Weekly."

I was not at a seance. I was with three friends, two men and a woman, all of whom are deeply interested in spiritualism, and we were talking together in my sitting-room just over a year ago.

The curtains were drawn back and sunshine was streaming into the room. Suddenly, the woman, who is well known for her psychic gifts, said: "I see a man standing here. He is dressed in khaki uniforms, and he has a message for you."

Saying this, she turned to me and added: "The message conveys nothing to me, but he says that you will understand. It is this: 'He is very sorry about a little present that he did not give you, and wishes he had when he could—also he is very often near you.'" I asked her to thank him and say that I understood.

The incident of the present was one which could not have been known to anyone except our two selves. It was unimportant to anyone else, and yet, owing to a certain discussion, it had remained fixed in my memory.

As they rose to say good-bye, one of the men, who is psychic, too, and often lectures on the subject, picked up a framed photograph of my husband which was on a little cabinet near the door, and said: "I saw him, too, and this is his picture."

None of these people had ever met my husband or seen his photograph before, and when they had left I sat down for a while to think things out.

BALANCE IS NEEDED.

One great argument raised against spiritualism—and, in fact, any form of clarvoyance—is that it can be used in such a harmful way; but what good cannot be turned to evil account?

Too many people who are genuinely interested in spiritualism forget to give it its proper place. They withdraw themselves from the duties and pleasures of this life to live three parts of their time almost in another sphere. This I feel is wrong, just as wrong and injurious as it would be to indulge in eating or drinking during three parts of the day.

Balance is needed in all things, and we must weigh up messages that are believed to be received from another world to see if they are genuine and test them so far as we can. We must keep a level-headed outlook if spiritualism is to help us in the slightest degree.

I once attended an extraordinary seance in a little hall on the outskirts of London. A woman friend asked me to go, and we arrived about five minutes before the meeting began. It was a very dingy place, not at all the kind of room that I should want to be called back to if I were a spirit; drab walls, an unscrubbed boarded floor, and small windows high up, which were heavily veiled by curtains.

There was a small platform decorated with coloured texts, with a piano at one end and a harmonium at the other. The centre of the hall was reserved for a single wooden chair, upon which were an enamel bowl of water and a very grubby face-towel. (I was afterwards told that this was to be used by the healers for washing their hands.)

A STRANGE EXHIBITION.

Chairs were arranged in a circle, and we were asked to take our seats and sing a hymn. The accompaniment was played for us by a pale, detached-looking lady, on the piano which was not only ancient but terribly out of tune. The result was not elevating, but most people seemed quite satisfied and sang lustily.

Then a prayer was offered by the president, and again a hymn was sung. During the second hymn, several people, four quite near me, went under control. I had never seen this happen before, and I do not want to see it happen again! No one seemed alarmed, but these terrible convulsions worried me, and I felt that if we were intended to get into communication with another world, it was certainly not this way.

Some, under this influence, left their seats and went to heal others in the circle. The room was almost in darkness, and the singing of verses of different hymns which went on all the time only made it all the more uncanny. Those under control who did not heal began to speak, sometimes two at a time, and a certain number of the audience grouped round each of them to hear what was said.

One woman spoke with the voice of a man, and sang a strange song! I was told by a woman near me that the voice was that of a man who, when drunk, had been knocked down and killed near St. Thomas's Hospital. From another came the voice of a child who did not seem able to pronounce her words properly. The child was evidently well known there, as they had a pet name for her.

As I sat, bewildered in my mind, I wondered what good such exhibitions of communication with another place could do, even if they were genuine, and I do not doubt this.

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SECRETS OF MY SITTERS

BY A SOCIETY PHOTOGRAPHER

Celebrities are often so persecuted by press photographers that many of them regard the camera as one of the most annoying contraptions ever invented. But in the studio the positions are reversed, and instead of being at the mercy of the photographer, sitters are able to have their own say in the matter. Some like to give very definite instructions how things should be done, whilst others are content to leave everything in the hands of the photographer.

Although never presuming to dictate on technical details, Bernard Shaw has definite views on having his photograph taken. "I don't want any of those blurred, misty effects," he will say, and a twinkle comes into his eyes as he adds, "There's no need to hide my good looks."

LAUGHS WITH BERNARD SHAW.

With a much-photographed man like G.B.S. it is difficult to hit upon some novel pose. When I was racking my brains one day to suggest some new style of portrait for him, he laughed and said: "Don't worry about that. However I'm taken I always come out like some skirmpy old man!"

Lord Dewar, who, of course, is famous for his brilliantly witty remarks, is another amusing sitter, but unlike the renowned G. B. S. he has no decided likes or dislikes about his portrait. In fact, he regards the whole performance with an air of cynical amusement.

Mentioning Lord Dewar, reminds me of another Scottish peer who is celebrated for his humour. He called on me one day to see the proofs of some photographs of himself that had recently been taken. From a pile of proofs lying face downwards on the table, I handed him a batch which I thought were his. He studied them for a few moments and then said gravely: "Hm, I shall have to send one of these to Lauder. He won't be able to say I can't show my legs in a kilt after seeing this." Wondering what he meant I walked over to look at the photographs, and to my amazement discovered that instead of being those of his lordship, they were poses by a famous young ballet dancer!

SIR THOMAS'S REPUTATION.

Only once have I had the pleasure of photographing Sir Thomas Lipton, but the circumstances attending the instance have impressed it firmly on my memory. He had not long returned from a yachting cruise and was looking very hale and hearty. Remarking on this, I ventured to express the hope that he had had a pleasant voyage. "Pleasant be hanged!" he said. "It's going to take me the rest of my life to live down a reputation for polygamy."

Then he told me of an amusing but embarrassing incident that had occurred. The servants on his yacht are Cingalese, and wear long hair and short kilts—their native dress. Landing with three of them at a French port, he was horrified to hear a stranger remark: "That's Tommy Lipton with his three black wives!" "I'm going to make them grow beards in future," concluded Sir Thomas grimly.

Peggy O'Neil, whose inimitable manner wins the hearts of thousands of theatre goers, is one of the most charming women who have sat before my camera. Actresses are not always easy to please, but Miss O'Neil has a sympathetic manner which makes things easy. She just hates any fuss and does everything she can to help.

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CURSE OF ASSASSINATION

Mahatmaji's warning to the youth of India

Mahatma Gandhi writes in Young India:—

The assassination of the Assistant Superintendent Mr. Saunders of Lahore was a dastardly act apart from whether it had been a political motive behind it or not. Violence being in the air, there will no doubt be silent and secret approbation of the act, especially if it discovered to have had any connection with the assault on Lalaji and his utterly innocent combrades. The provocation was great and it became doubly great by the death of Lalaji which was certainly hastened by the nervous shock received by him from the disgraceful conduct of the police. Some will insist, not without considerable justifiation, on ascribing the death even to the physical effect of the injury received by the deceased in the region of the heart. The provocation received also additional strength from the Punjab Government's defence of the police conduct. I should not wonder if the assassination proves to be in revenge of the high-handed policy of the Punjab Government.

I wish however that it was possible to convince the hot youth of the utter futility of such revenge. Whatever the Assistant Superintendent did was done in obedience to instructions. No one person can be held wholly responsible for the assault and the aftermath. The fault is that of the system of Government. What requires mending is not men but the system. And when the youth of the county have the real determination they will find that it is in their power as it is in nobody else's to kill the system.

English books have taught us to applaud as heroic deeds of daring even of freebooters, villians, pirates and train-wreckers. Newspapers fill columns with exciting stories real or in their absence, imaginary, of such deeds. Some of us have successfully learnt this art of applauding as heroic anything adventurous irrespective of the motives or contemplated results behind such deeds.

A BAD OMEN.

This cannot be regarded as anything but a bad omen. Surely there is nothing heroic about a cold-blooded robbery accompanied by murder of an innocent wealthy pilgrim carrying treasures for distribution in well-conceived charity. There is equally none in the deliberate secret assassination of an innocent police officer who has discharged his duty however disagreeable its consequences may be for the community to which the assassin belongs. Let us remember that the administrators of the system have held on to the system in spite of previous assassinations. After all the story of the building of the British Empire is not itself wanting in deeds of valour, adventure and sacrifice worthy in my opinion of better cause. If we may regard the assassination of Mr. Saunders as a heroic deed the British people would be able to answer this one, I hope, solitary act of so-called heroism with countless such acts enough to fill a volume. But it is time we began irrespective of nationalities to regard deeds with mean motives or meaner consequenes with nothing but horror, indignation and disapprobation, no matter how daring they may be. I know that this means a new valuation of such terms as heroism, patriotism, religiousness and the like. No one, I hope, regards the assassinations of Presidents Cleveland and Carnot as reflecting any credit upon the assassins or the nations in whose cause the mad men carried out their evil plans. Islam is not better for the assassination of so many Caliphs or to take a modern instance, for the assassination of the late Swami Shraddhanandji. Nor has Hinduism been enebled by the frenzied deeds one occasionally reads about of so-called protectors of the cow. The course of assassination and kindred crimes is not advancing the progress to humanity, religion or true civilization.

WARNING TO YOUTH.

Let the youth of India realise that the death of Lalaji can only be avenged by regaining her freedom. Freedom of a nation cannot be won by solitary acts of heroism even though they may be of the true type, never by heroism so-called. The temple of freedom requires the patient, intelligent and constructive effort of tens of thousands of men and women, young and old. Acts such as we are deploring decidedly retard the progress of this quiet building. When it does nothing else, it diverts the attention of countless builders.

HEROES' FEAR

—:o:—

BRAVE MHE AFRAID TO BE ALONE

The tribulations of nervous people and the significance of nervous disease in industry were matters dealt with by Dr. Millais Culpin, lecturer on psycho-neuroses at the London Hospital Medical College, addressing the men and women delegates to the-ninth annual conference of the Industrial Welfare Society at Balliol College Oxford, recently.

Exploding the theory that nervous break downs are caused by hard work, Dr. Culpin declared that the words "overwork" and "overstrain" referred not to work but to the reaction of the subject towards it.

"I do not suggest that we should not eliminate overwork, worry, monotony and noise; they are disagreeable things, and serve as pegs upon which the nervous subject hangs his symptoms.

"But there is no evidence that occupations in which these factors play a part show a higher nervous sick rate than others, and there is at least some evidence in the contrary direction."

THE OPPOSITES IN "NERVES".

In a test arranged by the Industrial Fatigue Research Board he had interviewed over 1,000 workers in various occupation to learn something about nervous illness in industry. The number of people in whom he found no nervous symptoms was less than 50 per cent. of the whole, while from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. were seriously in need of treatment.

In this "nervy," world of ours, to use Dr. Culpin's phrase, a man may be afraid to cross a field, yet deal calmly and courageously with real danger. Lots of people did not like to be near cows, but if we abolished cows we should not abolish nervous people by one unit. Those who got the aspirin habit were usually nervous people.

The amount of nervousness in the Navy was fairly high, especially in the higher ranks, Dr. Culpin declared. An efficient typist could do her work with concentration while thinking of her last week-end and her newest hat. Many people nurse as weak hearts organs that were only emotionally disturbed. If they eliminate nervousness entirely they might wipe out some of the great inventors and discoverers

One nervous man gave up chess because of an obsession so to arrange himself in relation to other people that their relative positions formed the knight's move.

WHERE WORK IS HELPFUL.

Every nervous case, said Dr. Culpin, was a special problem, and we were faced with the difficulty that while the nervous subject might be unable to work on account of his symptons, if the escape from exffort were made too easy, whether by sickpay or compensation, we might perpetuate the trouble in the individual and increase it in the mass Miners' nystagmus, in his opinion, belonged o this class, and it had increased alarmingly of late years.

Dr. Culpin said that the welfare worker might be in a better position to help in common cases of nervous illness than the doctor.

Replying to a delegate who asked about the effects of drugs on nervous diseases, Dr Culpin said that with the exception of "a few scallywags" around Leicester Square who took cocaine, the drug addict was a person entitled to sympathy.

THE TEARS OF GREAT MEN.

The tears of great men make a deeply engaging study—the tears of Alexander at the Indus; the tears of Lord Kitchener at Gordon's tomb, the tears of Napoleon on reviewing the vast armies that followed him on his ill-started Russian campaign; the tears of Xerxes, when seated in his marble throne at Thydus on the Hellespont, he watched his armada of ten thousand ships and his mighty host of three million men; the tears of Macaulay on revisiting his old home in Bloomsbury in days when old friends were falling on silence; the tears of Cromwell before he signed the death warrant that sent Charles to the block. But no record of tears so lays a clutch upon the mind as does that of the tears of Jesus. Twice, we are told, did He weep; at the grave of Lazarus, and over Jerusalem. Yet in neither case was there any snatch of selfpity—"Sunday at Home."

WHEN MACHINES RULE MEN

Terrors of the Robot Age

Mankind is marching swiftly towards the Age of the Machines. Already their rhythmic thunder is on the air everywhere, olready metallic monsters rear up mightly heads and vomit power from one end of the earth to the other.

Seers imbued with optimism foretell in words of religious rapture, of the day that will dawn to see man complete master of his enuronment because he will have master of machines.

It is a charming picture, this, of mankind redeemed from the drudgery of work; of man as a petty god lording it over this whirling sphere.

Will the perfection of machinery do this for us? Or are the machines a menace before which we ought rather to shrink in horror?

THE FATE OF MANKIND.

There is an old German legend which tells how one Frankenstein created a creature, believing that by so doing he conferred a boon upon himself. But the creature turned out to be a menacing monster, and Frankenstein was undone.

Is that to be the fate of mankind, the ultimate result of his genius for making asks Basil Valentine in Ideas machines?

Scientists, more concerned with the human machine thai with machines of iron and steel, incline to this pessimistic view.

For the next few minutes, let us allow our imaginations to leap forward a few generations—into the Robot Age, when man, a mind among machines, has become a puller of levers, a presser of buttons, every need for actual physical effort on the part of man.

Sir Marcus Max, product of the age of Robots, is busy this morning. He sits perfectly immobile, his jaundiced features impassive as a sphinx.

But his myoqic eyes are a life with the intelligence that throbs under his great bald head—that head that sits so absurdly upon the narrow, stooped shoulders

Now and again, from the series of electric bulbs, come a bright winkling light. Sir Max extends a thin hand and pushes over a switch on the desk before him.

The televisor flickers into life and a clear-cut voice fills the room. It is the machine shop manager talking to his chief from the works.

As the voice starts, Sir Marcus puts finger to button. When the voice stops and the figure fades out, a small machine beside the magnate clicks and from its wide mouth slides out a typed record of the conversation.

He smokes in silence for a moment. He is thinking of the thousand and one details of the intricate machine he controls.

When the great firm of Max was founded in the early twentieth century it employed fifteen thousand hands to-day it employs a mere two hundred-two hundred supervisors of the machines whose workings are so perfect that they carry on without physical interference.

From his country office, Sir Marcus can actually watch through the televisor the many departments of his works. He can turn a switch and see on a dial before him

OUT! OUT!!

CHRONICLE

Congress Number

Excellent Articles and Fine Illustrations.

Exclusive messages from MAHATMAJI and leaders.

Book early to avoid disappointment.

We will enter the private office of Sir Marcus Max, industrial magnate and multi-millioniare.

Sir Marcus sits at a large desk. He is bald, and his great domed head shines above a wizened face obscured by giant horn-rimmed spectacles.

Before the magnate, row on row, gleam series of metal buttons and tiny, ivory-handled lavers. On the wall opposite him is a framed square of frosted glass. To the right, dials, indicators, and the horn of the loudspeaker.

The office of Sir Marcus Max is situated high up in the eastern tower of his beautiful country seat. The mammoth steel works over which this industrialist presides is situated in Birmingham, some two hundred miles distant.

ZOO LATY TO WALK.

It is five years since Sir Max visited his works. It is almost as long since he walked a hundred yards. And it is ever so much longer since he enjoyed a good dinner.

In 1960 a scientist had written: "If men continue to employ mechanical means of transport for another hundred years, their legs will begin to show signs of shrinking; their digestive apparatus will give out, their lungs will decline."

Even at that date the mechanisation of life had proceeded so far, that physical exercise had ceased to be indulged in by the majority of the community.

In the cities, moving pavements obviated the necessity of walking even a hundred yards. Houses, equipped with similar escalators, did away with the necessity of exercising the leg muscles to move up or downstairs. The universal application of electricity to domestic and industrial uses had eliminated practically an analysis, to the last farthing, of the accounts on any particular contract, for the bookkeeping is performed by machinery all clerks having been eliminated. A wireless impulse sends the figures through the ether from the manless clerical department to the chief.

PRESS THE BUTTON INDUSTRY.

When Sir Marcus has completed his morning's work, he does not rise—he merely presses yet another button, and accompanied by his chair, he disappears through the floor. A moment later he rises slowly, with the aid of two sticks. He is now in a sumptuous dining room. He moves slowly on his spindle legs to the head of the table, while the chair he has just left rises and passes through the ceiling from which it has descended.

There are no delicious foods before the magnate, there is no butler at his elbow. He is alone, his food is composed of a variety of small tablets, unappetising, uninviting. But this is all he can digest—this peptonised food that has taken the place of roast beef, vegetables, luscious fruits of the earth.

When Sir Marcus has a journey to make a lift carries him to the roof of his mansion, and there his private aeroplane awaits him. There is no pilot, however, for all need of pilots has been eliminated by automatic, fool-proof controls.

A TRIP TO NEW YORK.

Sir Marcus enters the sumptuous little cabin, pulls over a little lever which stands on a dashboard before the deep cushioned arm-chair. The machine rises vertically into the air and speeds off to the west.

Once set upon its course, Sir Marcus has no further need to trouble with navigation. Gyroscopic stabilisers keep the machine on an even keel: automatic devices correct the smallest error in the course. When New York is in sight an electric bell will wake the sleeper.

Is this a fantastic and absurd dream, or is it merely the logical development of our present progress towards the mechanical age

THE DECLINE OF MAN.

Yet would these triumphs lead him further along the path of progress?

Looking, as through a glass dimly, the prophets of to-day foresee the coming of this age, and they shake their heads. The say, in effect: Man may make himself master of the machines, may be lord of the Robot Age. But with each new triumph, each new function transferred from the human hand to the steel of the machines, he will decline.

The perfection of the machines may come. If it does, then the human race of to-morrow may be in the same predicament as Frankenstein in the old legend—may be menaced and finallp destroyed gy its own creation.

ALL EYES TURNED TO CALCUTTA

Diary of the National Week

With the approach of the Congress Week in Calcutta during the Christmas, all eyes are turned to the City of Palaces on the Hooghly where momentous decisions in the interest of India's struggle for freedom will be taken. The following is diary of the National week commencing December 22:—

DECEMBER 28 (FRI.)

(1) All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.

(2) Ladies' Conference
President—Maharani of Travancore.

(3) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mahmudabad
Place—Albert Hall.

(4) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.

(5) All-India States Subjects' Conference.
Place—Burrabazar.

(6) All India Library Conference.
President—Dr. Annie Besant.
Place—Senate Hall.

DECEMBER 29 (SAT.).

(1) Sarbajanin Prayers
Place—Convention Pandal.

(2) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.

DECEMBER 30 (SUN.).

(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.

(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.

DECEMBER 31 (MON.).

(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.

(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.

DURING THE CONGRESS WE
Hindustani Seva Dal.
President—Mr. S. C. Bose.
Date—To be announced later.

COLLEGE MORALITY

AN ASPECT OF AMERICAN STUDENT LIFE

—:o:—

Why wait till marriage? if this is a normal impulse, if marriage is unavoidably postponed, if knowledge of contraception makes sex relationship physically safe, if the world in general is reconstructing its moral codes and its standards with respect to monogamy, why should postponement be necessary?

So run the rebellious questionings of certain American college students according to a new study, "Undergraduates," made for the Institute of Social and Religious Research by R. H. Edwards, J. M. Artman, and Galen Fisher. The study is based upon 1,100 interviews with undergraduates and officers of American colleges Altogether the revelations of college life are not startling. Considering the insistence of rebellious questions about sexual life among the younger generation, and the long delay after sexual maturity before marriage, there seem to be surprisingly few undergraduates who defy the conventional moral code. In Russian universisties men and women live together freely; in American universities, in spite of occasional headlines about student excesses, the undergraduates do not seem to be any more revolutionary in moral habits than the people of their own age outside of the colleges. "Petting," says one undergraduate, "has always existed but just suddenly has been given a name and is done in public. That is all the difference from yesterday." Probably there are other differences from yesterday—more candor, more love-making, perhaps more actual sex relationship—but these changes can surely be explained as part of a new American attitude toward sexual life.

The tension due to sex attraction and repression is evident in any college—or for that matter in any prison convent, or monastery where men and women who have attained maturity have no sexual life. The problem of control is made doubly difficult for the modern dean because the colleges include physical children and physical adults weaklings who cannot use freedom wisely and responsible men of the world. Because the newspapers and the public judge the "morality" of a college in terms of its conspicuous weaklings, the dean is in a dilemma. If he tempers the winds of temptation black lamb, he must treat the rest students like children. Also he stand as the guardian of chastit world where chastity is on the de Against him are arrayed the aut the sexual instinct, and the women want husbands.

"There are many sorority gir are well dressed, well painted, an real object for being at—is to s man," says one girl student in r her opinions to the authors of graduates." "Parties," compla professor, "have official chaperon sit laboriously all evening, then g while couples get into the automo go on necking parties." If these tions seem to reflect upon the mo our coeducational schools, let a lo from a woman's college report: problem here is the lack of me few girls 'date', and those who do not be seen at home with the type they find here."

SEX PROBLEM.

But the sex problem is by no me most serious problem in our colleg the outstanding sin is the undergr absorption in triviality. Pr every college in America has dergraduates overorganized in a varieties of "student activity" sume a higher place in the estimat the students than class-room dis In most colleges thought outside room is positively unpopular. O "radicals" and a few isolated, students enjoy the give and take o mental conversation. "You m well be at a summer resort," student in describing his college.

Student activity undermines tellectual morale of the college by an alternative set of values in with academic values. At the graduation it is true that the senior begins to realize the shame significance of the "pep" meeting, club membership campaign, the fr presidency, and even the varsity But then it is too late. In the of his senior year he will vote Beta Kappa as the one genuine tion at college, but for his first th a half years he would sell a t scholarship keys for one fullback's

It would be sheer quackery to any one remedy or any set of will cure the ills of American u luate life. The creation of junior and upper-class universities the of fraternities, the limiting of to intramural competitions, the method of instruction—all of these are being advocated and tried in American schools. They will improve the undergraduate life b can scarcely destroy the pred triviality of that life so long as th is chiefly a passage-way to the economic classes.

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